



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Remarkably Large Proportion of New Men.

REED IS AGAIN ELECTED SPEAKER

RULES OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS ADOPTED.

Reading the President's Message—Committees on Rules, Ways and Means and Mileage—Crowded Galleries at the Opening.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The business of the Congress that assembled today is to restore conditions that made the country prosperous, rich, powerful and respectable under Republican rule. On this vital point there is complete accord between the President and Congress, so far as Republican influences may control it. The necessity for more revenue nobody denies. Four years of Democratic rule have demonstrated it to the satisfaction even of the Southern free trader whose hostility to Southern development has been more disastrous to the South than the civil war.

The President has said over and over again within the last week that the chief business of the administration will be to redeem the pledges made by the Republican party at St. Louis last year. Everybody is assured that changes will be made in the more important Government positions, but it is impossible to escape the impression that the first and controlling consideration of the President is the immediate and permanent restoration of business confidence in the country. That was the key note of his inaugural address, and it is the slogan of his message to Congress today.

Everything incidental to the new administration will soon adjust itself to this condition. That was the temper of the Republican side of the House today and Republicans seeking office evidence great patience under the circumstances. The unfortunate office-seeker is less conspicuous now than ever before at the inception of a new administration.

The usual crowd was at the capitol today to greet the new Congress. All the Republican incumbents were re-elected. There will be few changes in the non-elective positions in the House organization.

The nomination for Speaker both in the Democratic and Populist caucuses were contested. It was a question of leadership with both parties. It was a contest over what did not exist. Both parties are without leaders. Bell, a Colorado silver Democrat, was put in nomination by the Populist caucus over Jerry Simpson, a Kansas silver Democrat. The middle-of-the-road fellows had no fight in them. They regard neither Bell or Simpson as genuine Populists. There was some question about admitting Harry Skinner to the caucus, but he was received and renewed his allegiance, voting for Bell, a Butler Populist, for Speaker.

The North Carolina and Ohio members took the oath at the same time, while of the Georgia and Virginia members, White, of the Second district, was the centrepiece and on either side of him stood the white-haired Governor, the administration leader in the House, and Harry Skinner, the head of the middle-of-the-roads. White was well dressed and was hardly less conspicuous than a number of distinguished men in the two State delegations.

In the seat-drawing the North Carolina Populists were lucky. Their names were among the first and they are grouped on the main aisle in excellent seats. Skinner was the exception. His name was near the last and he is entirely isolated from his Populist colleagues.

Linney got a good seat, but Pearson was among the last, and seated in the "Cherokee Strip." Evidently he was disappointed, and the beautiful roses that covered his desk failed to chase the vexed look from his face.

White found a seat on the Republican side. His desk was soon covered with immense floral decorations. There were horse-shoes, ladders and baskets of rich flowers which completely obscured him.

Who will be marshal of the Western district will be settled, it is said, tonight or Wednesday. One of the prominent candidates, State Senator Bailey, has been very ill, and confined to his bed for several days. His friends, however, are numerous, active and confident.

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, State Chairman Hoalton and Mayor Rollins are among the prominent arrivals today.

Mr. Settle was at the Capitol today on crutches. He does not think the recent intimation of the President conclusive of the appointment of an Eastern man to the Eastern Judgeship.

Mr. Linney speaking of the matter, to-day said Settle has got a tremendous indorsement, and though still earnestly supporting his candidacy, I think the appointment will go to a resident of the Eastern district. The report was current here to-day that W. R. Henry will be appointed postmaster at Charlotte.

How the Populists and Democrats flock together and vote the same way was demonstrated on the first vote in the House to-day. A solid Populist vote was cast against the continuance of the Reed rules, under which it has been possible to seat a Populist in a number of contested election cases.

Speaking of the incident a prominent Republican leader from North Carolina said "the same thing will be done in North Carolina two years hence. A contract between Democrats and Populists has been signed, sealed and delivered."

J. B. H.

Governor Russell in Wilmington.
Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 15.—Governor Russell arrived in the city this morning and registered at the Orton. Later in the day he crossed the river with Mrs. Russell and was driven to Belvidere, his Brunswick county plantation, where it is expected that he will remain several days. While the Governor was in the city many of his friends called on him.

WANT CLEARANCE PAPERS.

Filibusters Desire Permission to Sail with Cargoes of War Material.

Washington, March 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to the legality of granting a request made by the owners of the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless, now at Jacksonville, Florida, in custody, for permission to clear from that port with a cargo of munitions of war. It is claimed by the owners that this is not in violation of law. He does not say in his application that he wants to clear for a Cuban port, but it will be necessary to state the destination in the manifest.

Permission has been given the Bermuda, another alleged filibuster, to clear from Fernandina, Florida, for Bermuda, under the same conditions governing the permission granted the vessel to leave Philadelphia for Bermuda on February 15th last. These conditions are that the persons taking out clearance papers shall make affidavits that there is no intention to violate the neutrality and non-interference laws. No acceptance of the condition has been received at the Treasury Department.

Greek Ports to be Blockaded.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—It is asserted here that the admirals commanding the foreign squadrons in Cretan waters, with the exception of the Italian and French commanders, have received orders from their respective Governments to blockade the Piræus, the town of Syra, on the Greek island of that name and the port of Volo, in Thessaly.

The Battleship Iowa.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The new battleship Iowa will be docked at New York the 28th inst., her builders expecting to make her ready in a day or two for her official trial, which is set for April 3rd, off the New England coast.

No Respite for Walling.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Governor Bradley refused a respite in the case of Alonzo Walling, convicted of complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan. Walling will be hanged with Scott Jackson next Saturday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Finance and Tariff are the Only Features.

EXPENDITURES EXCEED THE REVENUES

CONGRESS MUST PROVIDE AMPLE REVENUES FOR GOVERNMENT.

The Home Market Must be Protected—Claims of American Labor Demand Consideration—Imperative Need of the Hour.

Washington, March 15.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in Extraordinary Session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,803,200.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,932,506.65, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,860,693.57. During that fiscal year, \$40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest charges decreased \$11,684,575.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.29.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with few exceptions of any year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,490.29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.57, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments of \$69,803,268.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,673,123.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government was forced to resort to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following, a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until, on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$25,415,400 in bonds, at \$95,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30, and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,216, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,554.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,145.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,311,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,994.05, and the expenditures exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,389.29, a deficit of \$5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenue were \$24,400,397.38, and expenditures exclusive of postal service, \$28,796,056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,659.28, or a total deficiency of \$186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in the public debt, there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,885.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,412.40. It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold

reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. It raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law, which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKinley.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

ESCAPED FROM LYNCHING

A NEGRO FOUGHT FOR HIS LIFE WITH A MOB.

The Usual Story of a Prisoner to be Jailed—The Crowd Thought They had Killed Their Man.

Lynchburg, Va., March 15.—William Clement (colored) who was put in the county jail at Rustburg last week for assaulting Mr. George Rosser, was taken from his cell at an early hour this morning and shot several times. Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the jailer Gettle was aroused by a crowd of men, estimated to number about forty, who said that they had with them a prisoner from Concord, and asked the jailer to open the jail. As soon as he had done this they rushed by him and broke into the cell where the negro Clement was confined. Clement fought so fiercely that although shot four or five times and desperately wounded, he managed to escape. The crowd, believing that he would die very shortly, then dispersed. In the struggle with the negro at the jail, several of the mob had their masks knocked off. The negro claimed to have recognized them, and it is stated that warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The crime for which Clement is in prison is a very brutal one. He had been spoken to by Mr. George Rosser, who lives near Rustburg, about having put in nomination by Mr. Jerry Simpson, (Pop. Kas.).

The clerk stated that there were six members-elect whose names were not on the roll call because their credentials had not been received by him. They were from the Tenth district of Iowa (Mr. Dooliver); the Sixth district of Mississippi (Mr. Love); the Fourth and Ninth Districts of Tennessee (Messrs. McMillin and Pierce); the First district of Texas (Mr. Bell); and from Utah (Mr. King).

The election of Speaker was then proceeded with, the result being: For Mr. Reed, 199 votes; Bailey, 114 votes; Bell, 21 votes, and for Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, 1. The announcement was applauded on the floor and in the galleries. The clerk announced that Mr. Reed had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was elected Speaker, and he appointed Messrs. Grosvenor, Bailey and Bell to conduct the Speaker-elect to the chair. A member appealed to the clerk to insist on order; and the clerk replied that if every member would keep quiet, the House would be in perfect order; and the remark was duly appreciated and hailed with laughter.

Mr. Reed having been conducted to the chair amid much applause, addressed the House expressing his thanks and promising absolute impartiality in administering his office. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Reed by Mr. Harter, (Rep. Penna.), the senior member in consecutive service.

This was followed by the ceremony of swearing in the members. It was done by calling the States in alphabetical order, the Representatives from the States called lining themselves up in the area facing the clerk's desk and holding up their hands while the Speaker administered the oath to them.

Four Representatives whose names had not appeared on the clerk's list were by unanimous consent permitted to take the oath. They were Messrs. McMillin (Dem. Tenn.), Dooliver (Rep. Iowa), Pierce (Dem. Tenn.) and Bell (Dem. Texas).

BUSINESS OF CONGRESS

Restore Conditions of Prosperity and Power.

PARTY PLEDGES MUST BE REDEEMED

IMPOTUNATE OFFICE SEEKERS LESS CONSPICUOUS.

Contest Over an Empty Honor—Taking the Oath—Drawing of Seats—Pearson and Skinner had Poor Luck—Floral Decorations.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session was witnessed in the House today by an immense crowd of spectators. The corridors of the capitol were overrun with people fully an hour before noon; and although police officers were stationed at the foot of the marble stair-cases to keep back all who were not provided with cards of admittance, there were enough persons so provided to occupy every seat in the galleries.

Of the 357 men who constitute the membership of the House, 132 have never before served in that capacity, while sixteen more have served in former Congresses, making altogether 148 new members and 209 who served in the last Congress. Politically classified, there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats and 29 fusion silverites and Populists.

Speaker Reed did not make his appearance on the floor until just before the stroke of noon. Alex. McDowell, clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon, when prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden.

The clerk then read the President's proclamation convening Congress and directed the roll of members to be called by States, alphabetically. The clerk announced as the result of the roll call, that 337 members had answered their names, and at the same time suggested that there should be silence on the floor, "so that the galleries may take part in the proceedings." The oddity of this request created laughter among members and spectators.

The next business in order, said the clerk, is the election of Speaker, and nominations are now in order. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, nominated Mr. Reed, of Maine; Mr. Richardson, (Dem. Tenn.), Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, and John C. Bell, (Pop. Colo.), were put in nomination by Mr. Jerry Simpson, (Pop. Kas.).

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when Mr. Henderson (Rep. Iowa) offered a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, the rules of the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of the Fifty-fifth Congress and on this he moved the previous question. To this another Republican member from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn) proposed an amendment, limiting the continuance of those rules to thirty days from this date.

Mr. McMillin (Dem. Texas) asked Mr. Henderson, indirectly, whether it was the purpose of the committee on rules to report a code of rules, and to let the House have an opportunity to vote upon them.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Henderson, "that that will be done. The House will have the fullest opportunity to offer amendments to the rules that will be presented."

The House was pitched on Mr. Henderson's motion for the previous question, and the Speaker reported the close vote of 157 ayes and 158 nays. Then the Speaker announced an addition of one vote to the ayes (making it a tie), but that was immediately followed by an addition of one to the nays. The vote was thereupon taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in ordering the previous question on Mr. Henderson's resolution by 183 yeas and 152 nays (several Republicans having changed their votes from no to aye).

A point having been raised that under the rules there were twenty minutes for debate, the Speaker said: "There are rules and rules. There is a rule for the previous question in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, and also under general parliamentary law. In the House of Representatives, heretofore, the rule has allowed twenty minutes for debate. But that is not the rule under which we are now acting. Even if it were, there has been debate enough, before the previous question to cut off that twenty minutes. The question is now on agreeing to the resolution."

The House divided and the Speaker reported—ayes, 157; nays, 153. So Mr. Henderson's resolution was agreed to.

The usual drawing of seats was proceeded with, preference being given on account of long service to Mr. Groves (Rep., Pa.), Mr. Holman (Dem. Ind.), and Mr. Harter (Rep. Pa.).

While the drawing for seats was in progress, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported, through Mr. Payne (Rep. N. Y.), that the President had "sent his kindly greetings to Congress," and said that he would communicate immediately in writing.

The making of the report was followed instantly (at 3:15 P. M.) by the delivery of the President's brief message, but its reading was withheld until the seating of members was completed.

The President's message was read and was referred, on motion of Mr. Dingley, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dingley then introduced his tariff bill, which was also referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committees on Rules, on Ways and Means, and on Mileage, as follows: Committee on Rules.—The Speaker, Messrs. Henderson (Iowa), Dalzell (Pennsylvania), Republicans; Bailey (Texas) and McMillin (Tennessee), Democrats.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Dingley (Maine), chairman; Payne (New York), Dalzell (Pennsylvania), Hopkins (Illinois), Grosvenor (Ohio), Dooliver (Iowa), Steele (Indiana), Johnson (North Dakota), Evans (Kentucky), Tawney (Minnesota), Republicans; Messrs. Bailey (Texas), McMillin (Tennessee), Wheeler (Alabama), McLaurin (South Carolina), Robertson (Louisiana), Swanson (Virginia), Democrats.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Wright (Massachusetts), chairman; Barham (California), Booz (Maryland), Republicans; Cooper (Texas), Lewis (Georgia), Democrats.

Permission was given to the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House and to have all necessary printing done; and then at 4 P. M., the House adjourned till Thursday next.

The Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was opened by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to the roll-call, and the galleries were filled to overflowing.

Mr. W. A. Harris (Pop. Kan.), was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer.

The credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed John H. Mitchell—the Legislature having failed to elect—were presented by Mr. McBride (Rep. Ore.), who stated that Mr. Corbett was present and ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Gray (Dem. Del.) thought that in view of the unusual circumstances in connection with the case, the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He made a motion to that effect, and it was agreed to.

After the appointment of committees to notify the President and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

At 3:10 Messrs. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) and Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) the committee on the part of the Senate, reported that "the President extended his cordial greeting and would communicate a message in writing in a short time."

Assistant Secretary Pruden announced and presented the message.

Issue of Silver Dollars.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended March 13th was \$395,200, and for the corresponding period last year was \$412,556. The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1st to 13th aggregated \$324,770.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Items Which Will Interest The Tribune Readers.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A NEW BRIDGE.

LENOIR AND GREENE WILL BUILD IT

Damage Suit Against the Ohio River and Charleston R. R. Resulted in a Verdict for Plaintiff—Mark Hanna's Mother in Asheville.

New Bernese young men are considering organizing a naval reserve battalion.

George Phillips, of Kinston, died last Thursday night. He was an aged colored man and had the respect of white and black.

A 2-year-old hog, weighing 657 pounds, was killed by Daniel G. Taylor in Lenoir county last week.

M. N. Hales has resumed his run in the mail service on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

The Kinston Free Press last week celebrated the completion of its fifteenth volume. It is a handsome paper, every issue and Editor Herbert deserves the success the paper seems to be achieving. The Free Press is to be commended on its efforts to get its readers to patronize home industry and buy home made goods and purchase from local merchants. Keeping your money at home is what builds up a community and people.

A new bridge will be erected at the site of the Edwards bridge. It will cost about \$1,000, and as it is for the benefit of Greene as well as Lenoir county, Greene will pay \$400 of the amount. The old bridge was found to be fast decayed and was condemned by Commissioner Cameron of Lenoir county and Commissioner Carr of Greene county.

Rev. W. F. Jones and Miss Sallie Dixon were married at the home of Mr. B. F. Sutton at Willow Shoals last Wednesday. Rev. A. P. Tyler officiated. The newly made couple went to Tyner, the home of the groom, to live.

The tobacco acreage in the vicinity of New Bernese this year is estimated by the New Bernese Tobacco Warehouse company to be 61 acres—233 acres previously cultivated and 334 new acres.

J. L. Murphy and Henry Wilkins fought ten rounds in a prize fight at Washington last Friday when the fight was given Murphy by the referee on a foul. Murphy is a professor of athletics, and Wilkins is not.

Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States, honored Washington, N. C., with a call last Friday. The vessel on which he is duck hunting, steamed into Washington from Cape Fear. The vessel was in port about two hours and then returned to the sound.

At Marion last week in the Superior court in the case of Bradley, administrator, vs. the O. R. and C. railway and Whelan & Co., the jury returned a verdict of \$10,000 against the railroad. The road appealed to the Supreme court.

Mrs. S. M. Hanna and Miss Lillian Hanna, mother and sister of United States Senator M. A. Hanna, arrived at Asheville Saturday from Cleveland, O., and will remain guests of the Kenilworth Inn about a month.

Asheville is worried over the Sunday closing ordinance and various religious and other bodies want tobacco, cigars and other business closed on Sunday.

The Citizen yesterday in its Raleigh telegrams told of Governor Russell's remission of Charles Goodlake's \$100 fine. This was a case in which the defendant's father, the late George Goodlake, stood bondsman in the criminal court for the payment of the fine. This became a lien on his property. It was never paid, and the bondsman dying and leaving an estate that was not large, it was finally agreed that the fine should be remitted, the costs remaining to be paid—Asheville Citizen.

The New Bernese Journal says that last Tuesday morning Capt. Jim Lewis sighted a whale spouting off Cape Lookout light, thirteen miles from Morehead City. After a great deal of maneuvering, an engagement took place between the whale and the captain's crew, in which the whale was defeated. For about one hour the battle raged between man and fish, when the big fish, bleeding profusely from many wounds inflicted by the shot from the guns of the fishermen, died. A rope was then made fast to the whale and towed to Morehead City. The whale was found to be 45 feet long.

Miss Julia Painter of Salem, Va., has been elected to the chair of English language and literature in Elizabeth college at Charlotte.

The people of Lumberton will vote April 15 on the question of issuing bonds for water works and sewerage system.

The failure or refusal of Governor Russell to appoint Walter R. Henry judge seems to give great pleasure to certain people in Charlotte. The Charlotte Observer says: "A paper on which was printed a note of thanks to Governor Russell for not appointing Henry Judge was being circulated yesterday and was signed by every one to whom presented. It will be forwarded to his excellency Monday."

Dr. J. Thomas Wright of Salisbury, says the Sun, has gotten up a good invention in the shape of a buggy tap and model is being made now to be sent to the patent office at Washington. The tap saves the use of washers on the axle, which now have to be placed there when the wheel runs loose. It has a thumb-screw attachment by the use of which the wheel can be made to run loose or tight. Dr. Wright has tried the new invention on his buggy and it gives entire satisfaction.

The revenue officers are getting in their work on the moonshiner distilleries. Two hundred and fifty gallons of

whisky were captured near South Bend, Rowan county, last Wednesday. On the same day revenue officers raiding on the borders of Davie, Davidson, and Rowan destroyed three distilleries and captured eight barrels of whisky.

Mr. E. J. Carlton and Miss Georgia A. Avert were married at Durham Saturday in a photograph gallery. The parents of the bride objected, hence a hasty marriage at a convenient place.

Capt. W. A. Lea died at Durham Saturday. He had been in feeble health for three or four years, but had been bed only ten days. He was engaged in tobacco warehousing and the leaf tobacco business, but had retired several years ago on a competency.

M. E. McCown is candidate for mayor and T. F. Cheek is a candidate for chief of police of Durham.

Rev. Mr. Crumpler, a sanctificationist, closed a successful ten days' meeting at Walnut Cove last Friday.

There is talk in Fayetteville among some of the promoters of the dispensary law of getting up a petition to the county commissioners requesting that body to call an election to submit to the people of Cumberland the question of dispensary or absolute prohibition.

The Fayetteville Observer says it is informed that the commissioners have power to do this by a general act of the legislature.

Capt. E. T. Revely of this place is the only one who stood the civil service examination for department collector in this division. There is no other applicant from this county for this position and we do not know that there is from the other two counties, Polk and Cleveland. It now looks like the captain will have clear sailing. Our people would be glad to see him get the place.—Rutherford Press.

The Confederate veterans of the Davis, Lee, Dickerson companies are requested to meet at the court house in Rutherfordton on the first Saturday in April (2) on particular business.

The O. R. and C. railroad is locating a route for the construction of a branch line from Blacksburg to Gaffney and Lockhart shoals.

GOLDSBORO LETTER.

Sad Death of a Young Lady—Negro Escapes From the Sheriff.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson returned home to-day from Greene county, where he has been holding court this week, to spend Sunday with his family. Judge Robinson makes a fine and lasting impression on the people wherever he goes.

Mr. W. G. Burkhead passed through this city yesterday on his way to Raleigh. His many friends were indeed sorry to see him in such a reduced physical condition. He is suffering from kidney trouble.

Those who have not yet marketed their tobacco in this section should bear in mind that Monday is the last day the warehouses in this city will be open this season.

Miss Carrie Mayhew, of Newbern, accompanied by her physician, Dr. Charles Duffy, passed through this city a few days ago en route to Baltimore to undergo an operation for some internal trouble. She died only a few hours after the operation was performed. Her remains passed through this city yesterday on their way to Newbern for interment. She was at one time a resident of this county, where she taught school. She was an amiable christian woman, and greatly beloved by all who knew her, to whom this announcement will be sorrowful news.

Joe Pettiford, a colored boy about 18 years old, who has been wanted by the city authorities for some time for larceny, was discovered in the city yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Brodie Scott found him in the back of a house, and placed him under arrest. Pettiford after being arrested begged the officer to let him go and see his mother before being locked up; this the officer agreed to, and accompanied him to his home. No sooner than he had entered the house he made a break for liberty, running out of the back door. Sheriff Scott gave chase, and fired five shots at the fleeing negro, but without effect. Pettiford made good his escape and is still at large. The affair created considerable excitement, as the shooting occurred on the principal street. The Sheriff said he had never killed the negro when he first made a dash for liberty, but he only wanted to frighten him and make him stop, so he did not shoot until the negro had run a good distance from him.

A bicycle carnival is the next thing we are promised in the way of amusement. One of the tobacco warehouses will be the scene of the fun, and the time Thursday the 18th. The cyclists of the town are evincing great interest in the coming event, and it is expected that some very original designs will be presented.

Mr. M. N. Hales is now in charge of the mail service between this city and Morehead City. Mr. Hales is very popular in this city, where he has many friends.

Rev. A. B. Crumpler, the sanctificationist, who created quite a sensation in this city some months ago, passed through here to-day on his way to Dunn, N. C., where he will begin one of his meetings next week.

Mr. N. P. Robinson, advance agent of the E. A. Oakley horse and dog show, was in the city to-day making arrangements for the appearance of his show at the Messinger Opera House on the 16th. The show comes highly recommended.

Mr. John R. Smith, superintendent of the penitentiary, is in the city to spend Sunday with his family.

JOHNSTON SUPERIOR COURT.

Joel Keen Sentenced to Eighteen Months for Manslaughter.

Smithfield, N. C., March 15.—The spring term of Johnston Superior court adjourned today.

The most important case was the State vs. Joel G. Keen, who killed his brother-in-law last November. The trial lasted more than two days. The defendant was ably represented by James H. Pout, John A. Naron and James A. Wellous. The solicitor, E. W. Pout, was assisted by Charles B. Aycock. The jury, after being out almost five hours, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, but recommended that the judge be as lenient as possible. The judge sentenced the prisoner to eight months at hard labor in the state prison, but finally reduced the sentence to twelve months.

S. W. McLamb vs. the W. and W. Railroad company was decided against the railroad. The railroad was sued for killing Robert McLamb over a year ago. The plaintiff was awarded \$2,000 damages.

Judge Adams, by his impartiality and fair rulings, has won the respect and confidence of all. Our people are well pleased with him.

HYPNOTISM AND MESMERISM TOOK CHARGE YESTERDAY

INTERESTING EXHIBITION AT WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

Orators Invited—A Time Honored Custom Observed—A Schedule of the Base-Ball Games.

Wake Forest, March 15.—On Friday evening Mr. Charles Beverley, of Virginia, gave a two hours' exhibition of the hypnotic and mesmeric powers, of which he is a master, to a large and enthusiastic crowd. His wonderful power has created a sensation and there is no longer any one skeptical as to the reality of the mesmeric influence. The exhibition consisted entirely in illustrations of this power on several of the students. He held the wills of the subjects so completely that he had them throwing kisses at imaginary girls in imaginary galleries, dancing with brooms, thinking them girls, fishing in imaginary ponds and catching imaginary fish, and many other ridiculous and laughable things. On Monday evening Mr. Beverley gave a very interesting exposition of the development of the science; how belief in the reality had gradually spread, overcoming the doubts of skeptics until now, when it is almost universally recognized.

Rev. A. G. Dixon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. McConnell, of Lynchburg, Va., have been asked by the societies and the senior class, respectively, to deliver respectively the literary address and baccalaureate sermon at commencement. Neither has been heard from at this writing.

On Saturday night the time honored custom of holding a "marshal set up" was observed and at 8 o'clock the newly elected members of the societies were invited to be present and enjoy a "feast of reason and flow of soul." Accordingly, for this invitation is always accepted by the "freshest" newish and the most dignified senior, almost every student assembled in the small chapel.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Carey Rogers and speeches were made by Prof. Paschal and Poteat and Messrs. Caudell, J. C. McNeill, R. C. Lawrence and R. H. McNeill. Every mention of athletics and the baseball team was cheered to the echo. Enthusiasm ran high.

The following are games which our manager has already scheduled with other teams:

March 26—McCabe's school, to be played in Richmond, Va.

March 27—Randolph-Macon college, to be played in Ashland, Va.

March 29—University of Virginia, to be played in Charlottesville, Va.

March 30—Richmond college, to be played in Richmond, Va.

April 2—University of North Carolina, to be played in Raleigh, N. C.

April 5—Philadelphia, to be played in Raleigh, N. C.

April 13—Randolph-Macon, to be played in Wake Forest.

April 16—Wofford college, to be played in Spartanburg, S. C.

April 17—University of Georgia, to be played in Athens, Ga.

April 19—South Carolina college, to be played in Columbia, S. C.

April 20—Charlotte Y. M. C. A., to be played in Charlotte, N. C.

April 24—Trinity college, to be played in Durham, N. C.

April 26—Trinity college, to be played in Durham, N. C.

April 27—Franklin (Va.) baseball team, to be played in Wake Forest, N. C.

May 1—Franklin (Va.) baseball team, to be played in Wake Forest, N. C.

NOBLES KEEPS HER POOR.

Spain Has Many Pensioners, and Suffers Also From Absenteeism.

With such a sun and such a soil, why should Spain be poor? Her land is rich with minerals, her climate is all that vegetation requires to be fruitful. This is mostly true of Italy and Ireland, too, and the cause of the poverty of these three countries is the same. The land is the property of a few nobles, whose only care as landlords is to extract from it enough money to enable them to maintain their rank and live at ease at the court. The tenantry, that all they put into the soil goes to enrich their landlords, and so, taking example from them, they lead a careless life, save nothing, and make no effort to increase the productiveness of their land.

But it is not to these facts that the poverty of Spain is due. The people pay enough taxes to keep the national finances in a sound condition, were it not that a large proportion of the money finds its way into the pockets of parasites—creatures of the ministry. There are thousands of needless pensioners who keep the treasury low.

Here is an instance of the way the people's money is spent in pensions. It has just appeared in the Madrid newspapers apropos of the marriage of the pensioner, now an old man. Many years ago, when Queen Isabella was on the throne, this nobleman occupied for one hour only the office of minister of the interior. He had been elected to the Cortes, and his father was a friend of the leader of the opposition; who had at that moment just been intrusted with the formation of a ministry. In this task the new premier encountered difficulty. Few deputies would consent to serve. At last, however, he succeeded in filling all the posts but one—the ministry of the interior. Three hours before the newly appointed ministers were to wait upon the queen the young hidalgo called on the new prime minister and presented a letter of introduction from his father, and then, without hesitation, the premier asked the new deputy: "Will you be minister of the interior?"

The young nobleman started in astonishment, evidently doubting the questioner's sanity; but he was reassured, and before he left the house he had accepted the office. The hidalgo had just time to drive to a tailor's and obtain a ready-made court dress in which to be presented to the queen; and then, within an hour, he entered the Cortes a cabinet minister. His appointment was immediately condemned by a vote of the Cortes, and within an hour he was dismissed from office. In disgust he resigned his seat in the Cortes and has never since taken any part in political affairs. But an ex-cabinet minister in Spain is entitled to a pension of 36,000 pesetas a year, and this pension the minister of an hour has drawn regularly ever since.

THE NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE.

W. V. Hall, of Cleveland, Appointed as Chief Clerk—Some Changes to be Made.

The new labor commissioner, Mr. J. Y. Hamrick, assumed the duties of his office yesterday morning and installed Mr. W. V. Hall as his chief clerk.

Mr. Hamrick, in conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday, said that he would make a number of changes in the department, but was not yet ready to announce any of them. However, the changes would not be at all radical. He is a prominent farmer of Cleveland county, has been a member of the Farmers' Alliance since the order was first organized and is a great sympathizer with the laboring element of the state.

In 1881 Mr. Hamrick was a member of the House of Representatives. He also served the state as senator in the General Assembly of 1885.

Mr. Hall, the chief clerk, is quite a genial and capable young man. He was enrolling clerk in 1885 and in the recent session of the General Assembly served quite acceptably as assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Both Mr. Hamrick and his assistant will devote much of the next several weeks to a careful study of the needs and operations of their department and they will bend every energy to the promotion of the usefulness of that feature of the state government.

Mr. Hamrick will not move his family to Raleigh. He is stopping at the Branson House.

Room for More!

We have room for a few more good customers at the Popular Grocery, 120 Fayetteville Street. Our goods are first class.

Our Prices are the Lowest

—We have a full line of—

Groceries,

Confectioneries,

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Chickens and Eggs fresh from the country.

Ice and Ice Cream.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters Daily.

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Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Money to Loan

On Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments, Suits cleaned, dyed, cleaned and dyed \$1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce

is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the

niciest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My

stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java

and Mocha Coffee in handsome

package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something

new—a non-alcoholic wine—for

invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

—THOMAS PESCU

BICYCLES.

We are prepared to furnish at the very reasonable prices of

\$35 and \$50

The best Wheels ever bought in the city for that money.

We are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

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POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to

R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

—EAT—

When passing down East Martin

street stop at the show window of the

Lyon Racket Store and see the great

bargains they are offering in hats.

Why, you can get a \$2 Dunlap hat

there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice

is made to make room for a Spring

stock. So come and get a slice of the

pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our

5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent coun-

ters, as we have great bargains on

them. All come and see them. It will

pay you if you are in need of anything

on them for the next twenty days. We

sell at the lowest possible price to

make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,

No. 16 East Martin Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

The Tribune

Publishing Company

is prepared to execute

Job Printing

in a neat and attractive

manner at the

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Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE

POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE,

WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to

get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top,

"Fields," where there are about forty

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S WORK

LIST OF CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A Good Showing as to Number of Bills passed in Proportion to Number Introduced.

A joint resolution in relation to income taxes to be kept by the Senate and House.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Chapter 406, laws of 1895, entitled an act to regulate assignments and other conveyances.

A bill to be entitled an act requiring the secretary of state to furnish certain books to Forsyth county.

A bill to be entitled an act to take Vance county out of the circuit criminal court district of eastern North Carolina.

A bill to be entitled an act to revise the jury list of the state.

An act to authorize the commissioners of the town of Monroe to construct works.

An act to incorporate the Moore County and Western railroad company.

An act for the relief of the ex-Sheriff of Vance county.

An act to provide for correcting the records of the executive department and their induction into office.

An act to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution substituted by the committee on privileges and elections.

A resolution to display the national flag from the capitol.

A resolution looking to the reduction of salaries, etc.

An act to authorize A. H. Elmore, former tax collector for the town of Bryn Mawr, N. C., to collect arrears of taxes.

An act to change the charter of the town of Polkville, in Jones county.

An act for the protection of fish in Neuse river.

An act to authorize J. F. League, sheriff of Swain county to collect taxes.

An act to amend section 23, laws of 1895, concerning the apportionment of the school funds.

An act to prevent hunting on any lands in Yadkin county except by consent of owner.

An act to allow John L. Stuart, one, legal ex-Confederate soldier of Montgomery county to exhibit magic lanterns and peddle goods, etc.

An act for the better protection of the traveling public from the baggage masters and other purposes.

An act to prohibit fast riding or driving on Bryson City iron bridge across Tuckasee river.

An act to protect deer and quail in Dare county.

Resolution to investigate charges of fraud in the election of United States senator.

A resolution in relation to the enrolling and engineering clerk.

An act to incorporate the Cabarrus Savings bank.

An act to incorporate the town of Harden Cotton Mills in Gaston county.

An act to incorporate the Asheville and Belton Street Railway and Transportation company.

An act to place the name of James Calhoun of Cumberland county on the pension roll.

An act to fund the bonded indebtedness of Cumberland county.

An act to protect the iron bridge of Macon county.

An act to allow the commissioners of Swain county to work convicts on the public roads.

Resolution relating to the distribution of the colonial records and laws of 1893-95.

An act to pay R. M. Vesta money due by Randolph county for teaching district school No. 64.

An act to create a new township in Jackson county to be called Green's Creek township.

An act to amend the charter of the Wadesboro Cotton Mills company.

An act to incorporate the Burial Association known as the Brotherhood Fellowship and Daughters of Zion Burial Society and Company.

An act for the relief of Asa O'Neal and William Cunningham.

An act to give Montgomery county an additional term of the Superior court.

An act to incorporate the Carolina Coopers company.

An act to amend the bird law in Stokes county.

An act to amend section 1014 of the code to make guardians, administrators and executors who misappropriate funds liable to indictment.

An act to incorporate Grand Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Mutual Aid Banking company.

An act to prohibit the working of females on the public roads in Vance county or on streets in the town of Henderson, N. C.

An act to allow the treasurer of Northampton county to pay school claim.

An act to incorporate the town of Hamlet in Richmond county.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax.

An act to allow the commissioners of Robeson county to hire out the chain gang.

An act to repeal Chapter 373 public laws of 1895 relating to ranging stock in Graham county.

An act to authorize the commissioners of McDowell county to levy a special tax.

Joint resolution in reference to the printing of Gov. Russell's inaugural address.

Resolution to have the House adjourn Jan. 15 at 11 a. m. to have the hall cleaned.

Resolution in favor of Catherine McKinney.

An act to fix the pay of register of deeds for recording election returns.

An act to extend the time for completing a new road from J. T. Alexander's in Wilkes county to Piney Fork in Alleghany county.

An act for the relief of E. R. Johnson, chairman board of supervisors of Crawford township, Currituck county.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Yadkin county to pay a school claim.

Joint resolution asking congress to rebuild the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C.

An act to amend sections 2812, 2813, 2814 of the code of North Carolina.

An act to amend Chapter 35, section 1, public laws of 1895.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax.

An act to authorize the commissioner of Cherokee county to issue bonds.

An act to place the name of James W. Hembree of Cherokee county on the pension roll.

An act to make a copy of the record book in Brantley's Grove precinct, Hertford county, the registration book.

An act to repeal chapter 186, public laws of 1895, providing for the appointment of tax collector for Wake county.

An act to incorporate the Yanceyville colored academy.

An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company.

Resolution in favor of James Whittaker.

An act to protect the people of Swain county against damage done by floating logs down any stream in said county.

Joint resolution to adjourn in honor of Robert E. Lee.

An act to prevent public drunkenness in the counties of Buncombe and Transylvania.

An act to sell the property of the Franklin academy.

An act to correct state grant No. 2710.

An act to amend Chapter 263, private laws of 1891.

An act to incorporate the town of Robinsonville in Graham county.

An act to amend Chapter 311, private laws of 1891.

An act to incorporate the town of Wilbanks in Wilson county.

An act for the relief of Dr. George W. Walker of Pender county.

Resolution to pay for postoffice box rent in the Senate.

An act to renew and keep in force the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad company.

An act to amend public laws of 1895, Chapter 426.

An act to exempt undertakers from jury duty.

An act to protect deer in the county of Hyde.

An act to extend the time to compromise, commute and settle the state debt.

An act in regard to cotton weavers for the city of Raleigh.

An act to authorize the trustees of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind to employ two or more physicians.

An act to amend section 1246 of the code in relation to probate of deeds and other instruments of writing.

An act to abolish the extra term of Washington Superior court.

An act for the relief of W. M. Watson, clerk Superior court of Craven county.

An act to provide for the colored insane and to provide for its government.

An act for the government of the penitentiary.

An act to incorporate Blooming Star lodge, 53, A. F. and A. M., in the town of Oxford, N. C.

An act for the protection of cattle owners in Tyrrell county.

An act to declare the Toxaway company a duly incorporated company.

An act to prescribe the liabilities of railroads in certain cases.

An act to reimburse the Commercial and Farmers' bank of Raleigh, relative to the stock law in Edgecombe county.

An act to extend the boundary line of school district No. 41 in the county of Granville.

An act to amend Chapter 209, laws of 1895, and Chapter 502, laws of 1891, relating to Fayetteville and Albemarle Railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Chatham Traction company.

Joint resolution requesting Hon. Roy Stone, United States department agriculture, to address the General Assembly on the subject of good roads.

An act for the relief of the sheriff of Currituck county.

An act to provide for the erection of lawful fences in Randolph county.

An act to amend Section 7, Chapter 50, private laws of 1893.

An act providing for the collection of the arrears of taxes in Jackson county.

An act to extend the time for the tax collector of Clay county.

Resolution to suspend Rule 49 of the House.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Watauga county to levy a special tax.

An act to amend Chapter 161, laws of 1895, an act to confer jurisdiction of the probate of deeds in certain cases.

An act to restore to the state of North Carolina the control and management of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Craven county to hold an election regarding the building of bridges across the Neuse and Trent rivers.

An act to incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance company.

An act to incorporate the town of Whittier in Swain county.

An act to repeal the charter of the town of Ruffin in Rockingham county.

An act to pay registrars and judges of elections.

An act in regard to the trial of civil actions.

KEEN IN PRISON.

Began his Term Yesterday—An Interesting Case.

Sheriff Ellington, of Johnson county, yesterday brought J. G. Keen to the State prison to serve a sentence of twelve months. He was convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Johnson. His case excited much interest in Johnson county, both on account of the character of the defendant and his large family connections, and the peculiar circumstances of the case. Johnson and Keen were in a barroom drinking when they began discussing some family matters and became angry. Keen then picked up a stool and according to the testimony of several witnesses, pushed Johnson, who was very drunk, over. Johnson arose immediately and said that he was not hurt. He lingered in the room for some time after this occurrence. He then left the room and went to his cart to go home. A little later some parties passed through the lot in which his horse and cart were, and saw Johnson lying on the ground. They supposed he was drunk and threw an overcoat over him and left him, although it was a bitterly cold night. Next morning Johnson was found on the spot dead, and his cart was upset and the contents on the ground. The defense argued that he might have died of apoplexy, frozen to death or tried to climb in the rear of the cart and fell. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, no bruise or wound on the head. A little clot of blood was found under the skull on the opposite side from where he fell, but there was no fracture of the skull or bruise on the surface. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and Johnson was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but the sentence was afterwards reduced to eighteen months and then to twelve months. It was an extremely interesting case.

Extreme Sensitiveness.

Some people are capable of a delicacy and refinement which one is slow to credit them with. Yesterday an example of this kind was made manifest in the conduct of two ladies employed at the State Prison. When Superintendent Smith took charge of the Prison he told these two ladies, Misses Kennedy and Atkinson, that as they were women and had no politics, they would not be disturbed.

He instructed them to continue to discharge their duties of supervising the laundry and the mending of the prisoner's clothes without the least thought of being removed, while he was Superintendent. But it seems that these ladies suddenly discovered that a negro was on the board of directors and they couldn't think of serving under a negro so they resigned their position.

Of course it doesn't make the slightest difference to the institution, as no trouble was found in supplying their places.

Their action in resigning was ludicrous. There is no more connection between this director and these two employees than if they inhabited different planets. The only way this director and these two ladies could be brought in acquaintance would be for this colored man, by some miraculous power, to be converted into a woman, and then violate the laws of the State, be sent to the State Prison and assigned to the laundry department.

It is supposed that these ladies thought this probable.

Dr. Monroe Declines.

When the appointment of Dr. Monroe of Davidson College, as Superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton was announced, it occasioned much surprise. Dr. Monroe has now written a friend a letter in which he states that after carefully considering the matter he has decided that he cannot accept and has notified the Governor accordingly.

Safe Robbed.

News reached the city yesterday that on last Saturday night, some parties entered the store of Mr. W. L. McGee, at Franklinton, and blew open his safe with powder or dynamite. The burglars got \$150 in cash. No particulars could be learned yesterday. Capt. Heart and the police in the other towns of the State are on the alert for the burglars.

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL

JOHN GROVES HELD FOR THE MURDER OF HENRY WALL.

Testimony Indicates Premeditated Killing—Thought he was Insulted and Thus Sought Revenge.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, John Groves was given a preliminary hearing before Justice-of-the-Peace Harry Roberts. Groves is a young white man and is charged with killing Henry Wall, at Forestville, on the night of January 30, 1897.

Emma Stuart testified that she was at Eliza Wall's house on the night of January 30th. Eliza was the wife of Henry Wall. John Dunn, Fannie Massenburg, Jack Young, Mary Cruden and Mr. Groves were at the house. Groves came in about 7:30, and asked for Henry Wall. John Dunn told him that Henry had gone to the store. Groves said he didn't like to come in a man's house when he was not at home, but he came in and took a seat.

Henry returned later and spoke to Groves. Henry then went after some wood, and while he was out Groves said he was mad because somebody had been telling some lies on him, and if there was not some "pretty polishes" he was going to beat somebody. Henry Wall started back in his house, and met Lonnie, who told him how Groves was talking. Henry told Groves that he wouldn't have such talking in his house; "that business was business, and fooling was fooling."

Groves then walked out after using more profane language. About twenty-five minutes later Henry and Lonnie went out of the house. Emma and Mary followed them. The last they saw of Henry and Lonnie they were crossing the railroad towards Turner Dohram's house. The next they saw of Henry was when they were returning from the store after the shooting. They saw Lonnie and Turner carrying Henry to his house. Wall's wife was in Raleigh at the time.

This witness knew of no unfriendly relations between Groves and Wall. She had never seen Groves before that night.

Lonney Massenburg, a colored boy, who works at Wilson & Utley's sawmill, testified that he was at Henry Wall's house on the night the shooting occurred. His testimony corroborated that given by Emma Stuart. He further stated that he and Henry Wall went over to Turner Dohram's after Groves left. They were at Turner's house picking a banjo and dancing when Groves came to the door. Groves and Henry talked a while at the door, and then went outside. Lonnie afterwards heard Groves talking to Henry about his visit to Henry's house. He asked Henry if he didn't treat him right while at his house. Henry told him that it was "a little insult," but it was all right with him.

Groves told Henry he was a liar, that he did treat him right, and reached for his pistol. Henry exclaimed "don't shoot me, man!" and about this time the pistol fired. Henry fell and Groves ran. Lonnie then carried Henry home, had him put to bed and he went after Dr. Powers.

On cross-examination he said he thought that he and Henry had been at Dohram's house about half an hour before Groves came. He said that it was not a moonlight night. He did not know whether Henry had a pistol or not, didn't feel his pockets to see.

Mary Cruden was the next witness. She was staying at Henry Wall's at the time. Her testimony developed nothing new.

Dr. J. B. Powers' testimony was then read. He stated that he visited Wall about twelve hours after he was shot. The ball entered the left side and passed through over the kidneys. He died four days later, and his death was undoubtedly the result of this wound.

John Dunn testified that Henry, Lonnie, Emma and Mary left the house, and he was there alone for about ten minutes, when Henry Mitchell came, then Caesar Baskerville came, and afterwards Jack Young came.

Young returned about ten minutes after Groves returned, and John asked him if he beat those persons he was talking about. Groves said they apologized, and he didn't trouble them. Jack Young and Groves then went out of the house together. Jack came back in a moment, however, and asked if he had any bread done. Henry Wall lived at John Dunn's house.

Caesar Baskerville swore that he was in Dunn's house when Henry Wall was brought there. His testimony was characterized by general ignorance.

This was the last witness for the State, and the defence decided not to put any of their witnesses on the stand at this trial, so the Justice committed Groves back to jail without bail.

The Monday Evening Club.

The Monday-Evening Club met at the residence of Mr. R. E. Holleman, on Hillsboro street.

The President, Judge W. A. Montgomery, gave a short sketch of the subject of the evening—Bret Harte—relating several incidents showing the author's knowledge of Western life and power in portraying it. An interesting paper "Character Drawings" was prepared and read by Miss Edith Royser.

"The Letter" was beautifully recited by Miss Jane Ward.

"From a Back Window" was read by Mr. T. H. Briggs.

After transaction of routine business the club adjourned, but lingered to enjoy conversation and beautiful vocal and instrumental music.

Earnings and Expenses.

New York, March 15.—The South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company reports for the eight months ended February 28, 1897, gross earnings of \$861,733; operating expenses, \$495,831, and net \$365,752.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron road reports for February net earnings of \$54,831, a decrease of \$26,615, and surplus after fixed charges \$7,054; decrease, \$26,508.

The Mobile and Ohio road earned gross for January, \$322,978, an increase of \$34,371, and net \$114,037, increase, \$8,020; gross for seven months ended January 31st, 2,313,324; increase, \$119,765, and net, \$389,895; decrease, \$35,038.

Cora: "How do these rich women who deliberately go out West after a divorce manage to come back with such easy consciences?"

Merrill: After a New York society woman has lived in Oklahoma for three months she must feel that she has suffered enough to entitle her to a divorce.—Judge.

THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

J. J. Thomas, Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier.

OFFICERS: I. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. R. Hill, H. R. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jas. W. Scott, R. B. Roney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In. \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Chas. H. Belvin, President.
J. A. Briggs,
J. B. Batchelor,

Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas. H. Belvin,
Thos. H. Briggs,
Chas. E. Johnson,

Julius Lewis,
F. O. Moring,
W. H. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 6151, from United States Banking Laws). "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & Co., Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED

EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.



THEY ARE
THE BEST
AND MADE
AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated
Guano.
STERLING High Grade
Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.
Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

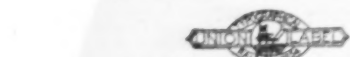
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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.

THE MECCA OF AMERICA.

The Mecca of America at this time is Washington City, D. C.

The editor-in-chief of THE TRIBUNE was a pilgrim. He went, he saw, but whether he conquered may be an aftermath after the harvest is gathered and the political granaries are filled and there is no longer a famine.

There were other pilgrims; numerous pilgrims, in fact there was a host of pilgrims. We do not say they prostrated themselves on all fours before the shrine of the Goddess of Liberty like unto what we have witnessed in old Mexico, upon the first tap of the bell of the Catholic Missionary Church. Such devotion, no doubt, to those in authority was as sincere and devout, but there being a difference between a Greaser's intellectual ability and that of an American applicant for office, may be as a peck to a bushel; but with all that the pilgrims were there, are there, they are carried there, and we are telling no State secret when we say that they are the most anxious looking lot of pilgrims that ever gathered about the throne, and it is a fact the line of march reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf, and the end is not yet.

North Carolina is right in it. Senator Pritchard is chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchments. He has a suite of rooms, and as ye editor was admitted in the holy of holies he looked on a very pleasant scene. The North Carolina Legislature had just adjourned, and it seemed as he looked over the heads of those present, (about two dozen of the brightest, brainiest men in the State were seated around the room in cheerful, happy converse), it occurred to him that North Carolina had joined in the pilgrimage to the Mecca of America, but we observed that the central figure was absent—absent! For heaven sake who wouldn't be absent with so many devoted friends, each waiting to impress the Senator of the mighty importance of his or his friend's claim. We were one of them and we speak from the card.

This was not all. There were other committee rooms, private rooms and rooms that were not private, where the pilgrims swarmed.

Senators and Congressmen were literally besieged, and while it was their duty to entertain, to be conciliatory, diplomatic and non-committal upon many occasions, yet the pilgrims, prostrated as they were at the shrine, waiting for a word of cheer, presented pictures of patience upon monuments. Our colored friends were also in evidence. We had the pleasure of an audience, as everybody else had in the course of time, and every man of course went away feeling, not that he was going to get there but that there was a chance in a thousand, and he would take that one chance. The situation might appear desper-

ate, but the hope in the human breast is simply wonderful.

We saw men who had a far-off look in their eyes and seemed to be in a dreaming state, who if spoken to would start as if lightning had struck them; and again men sat in what looked to us a comatose condition, sad and dreary, and others chattering, whistling to keep up courage.

Ah me, how we longed to tell some of these men to go home, go to plowing, practice law or sell peanuts, anything but waiting for something to turn up.

But if all this was trying to "wee-us," who watched and waited, what was it to the man or men to whom all these confidences were imparted and entrusted? Talk about the uneasy crown on the heads of Kings—it isn't a "patchen" to the man in American politics who has the appointing or recommending power to office. The office of Senator or Congressman may be an enviable one, but witness the horde of office-seekers, their importunities and demands, and you will appreciate the delicate and difficult position they occupy. We are fresh from the scene, and if ever we sympathized with men it was with the Senators and Congressmen at this time, notwithstanding we, like others, had no merey, and poured out and into their ears words of praise for our friend. There is something wrong in all this. It occurs and has often occurred, for it is no new thing that there should be a remedy. But what that is, or how it can be brought about, is a problem that has never been solved, and the scramble goes merrily on. Civil service was supposed to be a panacea for the evil, but so far as we can fathom the intricacies of office-seeking, we have not been able to discover that Senators, Congressmen and the President have been relieved. "To the victor belongs the spoils." The great masses adhere to this idea. The theorist argues against it. But after all, we do not know that men in authority would have the custom changed, though it is trying and hard to bear.

It is a fight for office, and that is all there is in it, and it is possible it will go on. Men are turned down every day in the year and yet survive; men are successful and are ruined, and we have concluded, after what we have recently witnessed, that the luckiest man is the man who does not apply for or want a government office.

LONG TERM LEASES.

It is not so long since the adjournment of the Legislature that the public has had time to forget all it ever knew about railroad leases in general and long term leases in particular. It will not overtax the memory to recall the attacks in the Legislature and in the press upon a certain lease for a term of ninety-nine years upon the ground that the term was so long that it was equivalent to a sale.

The position of THE TRIBUNE in regard to this matter is well known. It took the ground that a lease for ninety-nine years could not be successfully assailed in the courts when made by parties having authority to make a lease, except the authority were expressly limited in that respect. It asserted and still maintains that leases for long terms are approved by the courts, even so far as to uphold leases made for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Leases have been made in perpetuity; indeed it is quite common to make such leases and their legality is unquestioned.

For the purposes of this article it is not necessary to make direct reference to a railroad company that was conspicuous in the attack upon the ninety-nine year lease referred to, hoping to profit by the annulment of the lease in the event of its being set aside. But a transaction of more recent date than the legislative fight on the lease question, in which a long term lease figures prominently, may prove of some interest to the reading public.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE have learned already from dispatches printed in these columns a few days ago, that the city of Petersburg has disposed of a large block of stock that it owned in the Virginia and

Carolina Railroad to a construction company, having a local habitation in New York. The road in question extends from Petersburg, Va., to Ridgeway, N. C., and is graded between the two points. From an article printed in a New York paper the other day, it appears that the road, as soon as completed, or sooner, is to be leased in perpetuity, authority to that effect having already been granted. And the Seaboard Air Line is to be the lessee!

It is worthy of observation in this connection that the Seaboard Air Line is the lessee of another railroad in perpetuity. We refer to the Georgia, Carolina and Northern. Now, a lease in perpetuity is a longer term than ninety-nine years or nine hundred and ninety-nine years, unless the world should come to an end in the meantime, and according to ordinary acceptance, a much longer term. It is significant that both roads, in part, are in North Carolina. Now, if long term leases of railroads are contrary to public policy, as some people say they are, and contrary to law, as some people say they are, why do not the people who are so anxious to annul the ninety-nine year lease, referred to in this article, exert themselves to procure the annulment of these two perpetual leases?

As a matter of law and of fact, there is nothing the matter with the time feature of any of the leases herein discussed, and the railroad company that is leading the attack upon the ninety-nine year lease shows that it has no confidence in the point involved in its fight by becoming a party to a lease in perpetuity when it is already a party to another of a like term.

JUDGE Avery has decided to remain in Raleigh. The Judge knows on which side his bread is buttered. With the Governor for a client and the State Treasury for a paymaster, who would not keep a law shop at the capital? Wisdom is justified of all her children.

The Progressive Farmer wants the Railroad Commission to reduce rates on the North Carolina Railroad until a point is reached where it will be unprofitable to operate the road. What the State would gain by ruining its own property in the manner suggested our esteemed contemporary does not explain.

An address issued by the National Reform Press Association, an organization composed of Populist editors, says: "We will never fight under the banner of either of the two old political parties." The old parties owe the Reformers a debt of gratitude. May they live long and stick to their good resolution.

WHAT the public wants to know is why the names of the new directors of the North Carolina Railroad have not been given to the public. Except as to the six whose names were printed in THE TRIBUNE the day after their appointment, there has been no announcement whatever; and the public would not have learned that much if this disseminator of news had depended upon the Executive office for its information.

THE failure of the reformatory bill is to be deplored. Perhaps it was not exactly the right thing, but it was a move in the right direction. The problem of dealing with young criminals is a matter that will have to be settled by some future Legislature. Philanthropic people will never be content with an indefinite continuance of the practice of sentencing boys and girls to the penitentiary instead of confining them in an institution where they may be reclaimed and made useful members of society. The reformatory must come, and it will come sooner or later. The sooner the better.

Dave Sutton Tells a Joke.

Fayetteville Observer.
Representative Sutton, of New Hanover, tells the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Star "that the Fayetteville dispensary bill is not a law, having failed to pass all the readings in the Senate."

We thought Dave was more of a politician than to make such a ludicrous mistake as this. If a bill is signed by the Speaker of the House and Lieutenant Governor it is a law whether it has passed all readings or not.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

General Scope and Purpose of the Bill Outlined.

TO ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES

AND PROVIDE REVENUES SUFFICIENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

May 1, 1897, Date Named to Take Effect—Duties Specific as far as Possible—Sugar, Tobacco and Cotton Fabrics Schedules.

Washington, March 15.—At quite a late hour in the session of the House to-day, Chairman Dingley presented for reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which it was well understood he was again to be chairman, the tariff bill upon which he and his Republican associates have been engaged for many weeks.

Most of the essential details of the bill, except its administrative features, which are embodied in the last four thousand words of the bill, beginning with section 3, have already been made known in these dispatches. But in discussing the general scope and purpose of the bill to a representative of the Southern Associated Press to-day, Chairman Dingley gave an interesting synopsis of what he expected it, as follows:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States."

"On the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year, (the bill would increase the revenue about \$12,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly, as follows:

A. Chemicals,	\$ 2,500,000
B. Crockery and glassware,	4,000,000
C. Metals,	4,000,000
D. Wood,	1,750,000
E. Sugar,	21,750,000
F. Tobacco,	7,000,000
G. Agricultural,	6,500,000
H. Liquors,	1,800,000
I. Cottons,	1,700,000
J. Jute, linen and hemp,	1,800,000
K. Wool,	17,500,000
L. Manufactures of wool,	27,000,000
M. Silks,	1,500,000
N. Pulp and paper,	58,000
O. Sundries,	6,200,000

"This statement is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year. In the fiscal year ended last June, but as the imports of wool were three times as great, and those of woolen goods more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893, the committee assume that their excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, and that the next fiscal year the domestic production of wool has diminished eight million pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory reports to avoid duties, the increased revenue from this source at \$11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woolsens will fall off nearly fifteen per cent. from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar we estimate \$20,000,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to \$4,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about thirty-nine and a half millions on the basis of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished exports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to \$31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of \$80,000,000 the first year. A further reduction of five or ten millions for contingencies, would leave \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 as the probable increased revenues from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to \$100,000,000 the second year.

"These estimates are below rather than above the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolsens—for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond the first of May in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue. This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argole, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw matting, burlaps and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolsens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which it is believed can be done; and thus give our farmers a new crop which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp in order to encourage these and other industries here and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, &c."

"As a rule, the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law, preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions."

"The Iron and Steel schedule is changed very little from that schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule."

In the agricultural, wool and glass, and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1890 fully restored as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of simply pro-

tecting and encouraging our farming interests at every possible point.

While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools being used for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wools has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890, framing this new tariff, the aim has been to make the duties specific or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue, and also to protect our own industries. This has been done in response to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as the administrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorem, will, of itself, increase the revenue and strengthen the protection offered to our industries."

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee, and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chicle, argoles and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties on them to counter giving us similar concessions."

"The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and will, it is hoped, receive support not only of Republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and that it is patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue it is wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures, and thus provide employment at good wages for the people, whose purchasing power depends upon the market for our products."

The Republican members for several days have been considering how best they could change the duty on woolsens and cottons from ad valorem to specific so as to make the bill consistent throughout.

At the meeting this morning, specific rates were placed upon some of the manufactures of wool. In some cases this change of basis was found not to be practicable, but it was made in every instance wherever possible. The committee have endeavored, where it was in accord with their views of protection, to keep below the McKinley rates and in every case to avoid going above them. They have been obliged to disregard this rule in a few cases, but many of the schedules, like iron and steel, where McKinley rates are no longer heeded, can be cited as evidence that they have adopted a moderate scheme of duties. They have put back the full McKinley rates in most cases on agricultural products, because they have felt that the farmer was entitled to all that it was possible to do for him by protective duties. The McKinley rates have been preserved also, upon tobacco, wines and silks, because they are considered essentially luxuries. There has been an increase upon finer tobacco, in order to make the difference less wide between filler and wrapper, and the temptation to fraud less serious."

The date when the new tariff is to go into effect is named in the preliminary draft submitted to the House to-day as May 1, 1897. The most important sections taken out of their order of sequence are as follows:

Schedule E. Sugar. Sugars not above 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscopic not above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, three-hundredths of one cent per pound additional; and a sugar above number 16, Dutch standard in color, and a sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and eight-hundredths and seventy-five-one-thousandths of one cent per pound; molasses testing not above 55 degrees, three cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar grainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test; sugar tank bottoms, sirups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay, in addition to the foreign rates, a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such articles, or upon the beet or cane from which the filler is produced; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, four cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, one and one-half cents per pound; sugar-cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Schedule F. Tobacco. Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if stemmed, two dollars per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound; provided, that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box, or package, or in bulk, shall contain exceeding 15 per centum thereof of leaves suitable for cigar wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box or package, or in bulk, shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at two dollars per pound; if stemmed, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, 65 cents per pound; if stemmed, 80 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially provided for in this act, forty cents per pound. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and dried, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, forty cents per pound. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, four dollars and fifty cents per

pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarette, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

The schedule of cotton manufactures contains 3,000 words, and is technical and complicated, with combinations of specific and ad valorem.

Cotton yarn ranges from three cents per pound in singles up to and including number 15, with an increase of one-fifth of a cent per number up to 40. Cotton cloth duties range from one cent per square yard for fifty threads to the square inch unbleached and one and a quarter cents bleached, up to 10 per cent, ad valorem for unbleached, bleached and uncolored, and 40 per cent, for bleached or colored.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, composed of single yarns made of jute, butte, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, not exceeding sixteen threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than fifteen ounces per square yard, one half of one cent per square yard and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Among the articles named in the free list are anthracite coal and coal stores of American vessels, breeding animals, binding twine, cocoa, coffee, cotton and cotton waste, drugs, cryolite, fruits, jute and jute butte, precious stones in the rough, guano, manures, hides, nuts, seeds, sulphuric acid for use in manufacturing fertilizers, tobacco stems, spirits turpentine, logs and timber, and cabinet woods.

WILMINGTON INCENDIARISM

TWO SMALL FIRES BEFORE DAYLIGHT SUNDAY MORNING.

Lax Prison Government—Charges Against County Home Management—The Political Situation.

Wilmington, N. C., March 15.—Twice more the firebug since my last. At 1:45 Sunday morning box 53 rang an alarm of fire. The residence of Mr. Duncan McEachern, on Seventh, between Orange and Dock streets, was found in flames. The prompt work of the department soon stopped the blaze. The damage will not amount to more than \$100, which was fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by incendiary beyond a doubt. A man was seen to go in Mr. McEachern's yard a few minutes before the fire broke out. The identity of this man is not known.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning another fire alarm was sent in from box 53. This time the fire had set fire to the store of James Durham, corner of Ninth and Orange streets. The damage amounted to \$200, covered by insurance. This fire came dangerously near spreading to several wooden houses adjoining, but through the work of the firemen and heavy rain at the time, this was prevented.

Our citizens are becoming demoralized on account of so much incendiarism. Still no one has offered a reward for the apprehension of the rascal or rascals setting fire to so much property and endangering lives. Several people individual indignation has been publicly expressed. So many people are having their "oxen gored," however, that it is only a matter of a short time before the present apathy of our people will give way to a more energetic frame of mind.

It may be possible that prisoners from the county home are the firebugs. It is a notorious fact that prisoners sentenced to the county home are allowed to come to town pretty near whenever they see fit. Within the past few weeks several of them have been the principals in assaults, robberies, cases of attempted manslaughter and many minor crimes. I understand these prisoners are supposed to be confined in the county home till the expiration of their sentences, but they are not so confined. Several people have told me that these prisoners kept at the county home as they should be, less crime and rascality would happen daily in this city.

The political situation is getting lively, but the uncertainty of the constitutional amendment of the present charter amendment chances very materially the prospects of the outcome. In any event, the Governor is liable to find his own home a Waterloo in the coming election.

It is said Tom Miller would like to succeed Chief of Police Weston. Charles Schnibben and J. J. Monroe are mentioned as successors to Chief of Police Department Newman. Mr. James H. Chadbourne is, it is said, to get the collectorship and Fred Rice some position in the custom house. The alderman from the first ward may be either A. J. Walker, J. O. Nixon, George Price or James Elder. All but Walker are reported red-hot anti-Russellites.

The primaries tonight of the Republican will probably be exciting. One faction headed by Mr. W. H. Chadbourne, and carrying the name of the banner, says Fred Rice is not chairman of the executive committee, and the other side says Rice is.

There is certainly a tempest in the political teapot.

Representative D. B. Sutton, our next Mayor, (?) came in yesterday on the Carolina Central train which arrived here over an hour late. It is fair to assume that Mr. Sutton rode on a Seaboard Air Line pass!

Adrian & Voller's store, corner Dock and Front streets, was broken into yesterday and a part of their stock of wholesale groceries is missing. No arrests have been made. H. W. P.

Died in His Bed.

Lynchburg, Va., March 15.—James Gilmer, a young man who came here recently as book-keeper for C. Sullivan & Company, was found dead in his bed Sunday morning at the York Hotel. The coroner impelled a jury, who, after investigating the case, decided that death was due to causes unknown. The young man was out Saturday night with some friends, and returned to his home at the Wall House, between 10 and 11 o'clock. His friends left him in bed. Gilmer was about from a well-known and prominent family, who resides near Scottsville.

Naval Orders.

Washington, March 15.—The following important naval orders have been issued:

Lieutenant J. F. Parker has been ordered as Supervisor of New York Harbor April 5th, being detached from the branch hydrographic office, New York, for that purpose. He relieves Lieutenant-Commander D. Delahanty, who is ordered to the Columbia.

CARNIVAL OF PUGILISM

Three Great Fights will
Come Off on the
Morrow.

ALL CONDITIONS SEEM FAVORABLE

THE MEN HAVE MODIFIED THEIR
MODE OF TRAINING.

Pinkerton Detectives on Guard—
Telegraph Lines Guarded—Trains
Crowded With Visitors who will
Appear in the Pavilion.

Carson, Nev., March 15.—Dan Stuart today decided that all three of the fights will be pulled off on Wednesday, thus making the carnival the greatest in the history of pugilism. The big fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, which was scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed to Wednesday morning. The men will be examined by the official physician, Dr. Gunn, of this city. Stuart evidently shares in common with the majority of the experts the opinion that the fight will not be very prolonged, but it is not by any means equally certain that the other two bouts can be finished in the day.

A temperature of summer, coupled with a bright sun and a clear sky, greeted Corbett and Fitzsimmons this morning when they arose to prepare for the last finishing touches which are to cap the climax of their arduous labors like the polish on the finished mahogany. The weather had the effect of a dozen tonics on Dan Stuart and delighted the hearts of kinetoscope people and the sports.

Two special and the regular train landed a goodly crowd of sports today, and the town put on quite a jaunty appearance which was enhanced in picturesqueness by the presence of a number of cowboys who participated in an exhibition of equine skill just outside the town.

The arrivals by the special were "Parson" Davis and his colored Chicago giant, Bob Armstrong, and Tom Sharkey, who arrived by the special from San Francisco.

The poolrooms opened this morning, but there was little or nothing doing in the way of betting and no big wagers were recorded.

Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons bid adieu to most of their training paraphernalia today. Jim inflicted for the last time the jabs and upper cuts that have made the lives of Billy Woods and Jeffries miserable for weeks past. All the Fitzsimmons party were in town early and Bob took a drive with Mrs. Fitzsimmons out towards Shaw Springs. They did not go quite to Corbett's quarters, but the drive came near being fraught with great possibilities, as the rivals narrowly escaped a meeting on the road.

Contrary to expectations, neither of the king pins knocked off work entirely today. Both of them went through the usual program, with slight modifications.

Corbett played with his favorite wrist machine for nearly ten minutes. He gazed lovingly at the old shaft and told the spectators how many years he had worked up muscle with the apparatus. The driving power behind the blows which laid out Sullivan and Mitchell was all generated with the weights and shaft which will pass into the hands of a San Francisco journalist tomorrow. Jim lost all his sentimentality when he faced the punching bag, however, and he cuffed it about as though he had no further use for it. He punched the bag for an hour and then announced himself ready to take Jim Nealon's scalp at hand ball.

him than any of the others and is not saying much about what he will do with Hawkins.

The great championship battle will not be a betting affair. In fact there is less play on the heavy-weight event than on any of the other fights. Most of the combinations beginning with Corbett and Hawkins, commanded a premium of about 20 per cent. over those ending with Flaherty and almost 40 per cent. over those beginning with Fitzsimmons. Smith and Green are being played lightly at about even money. Fitzsimmons' adherents want 10 to 6 on their man. The pool rooms are laying 10 to 7 and taking in nothing on the Australian. Not a single individual bet of any magnitude has been reported in Carson.

The ring posts and ropes arrived from San Francisco today and will be set in place tomorrow morning by Charles B. Tidball, of the Tivoli Opera House. The platform will be floored with tongue-grooved white pine, carefully planed and covered with rosin. The ring proper will project eight inches beyond the ropes.

Tom Sharkey, who has taken the measure of both the champions, arrived with a bulging pocketbook this morning and will be ready with a challenge to the winner on Wednesday morning. The sailor will receive no recognition whatever from either Corbett or Fitzsimmons if the statements of their managers go for anything. Choyinski, Maher, Goddard and others who are reported to be ready with a deft, will also be overlooked.

Dan Stuart's office is being closely guarded by a couple of Pinkerton detectives. Thief-takers in citizens' clothes are scattered all over the town and crooks will find the graft very hard.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have every mile of wire between Carson and Reno guarded with patrol men, and there is little chance of any successful wire-tapping.

NEWBORN PUBLIC BUILDING
WILL BE FINISHED AND OCCUPIED THIS MONTH.

Many Applications for Places—Truck Season Opening—The Fish and Oyster Business.

Newborn, N. C., March 15.—Applications are being made daily to the collector of customs and the postmaster here for blank applications that they might be allowed to stand the civil service examination for the probable vacancies which are liable to be made in a very short time. The new public building is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy on or about the 20th inst. On the above date, the present superintendent, according to instructions received from Washington, will discontinue as superintendent, and will be succeeded by Mr. Steve Lane, collector of customs for this district, who has been instructed to take charge of the building as custodian.

The race for janitor and fireman is a very hotly contested one, as there are about thirty or forty applicants for the two positions.

The steam tug Thistle, Captain Willis, and the steamer Jessamine, Captain John Wyatt, which belong to the lighthouse service of the Sixth district, are here for supplies. The two boats are in this vicinity putting up beacon lights off the old fort, at the West end of James City, Johnson's Point and Green Spring, and also looking after the buoys in Neuse and Trent Rivers.

The truck season is rapidly approaching and many of the agents of commission merchants, who deal in farm products, have arrived. The truckers here are shipping large quantities of lettuce North both by train and by water, for which they are receiving very good prices. The fruit trees are in full bloom, and the leaves are appearing very fast on all of the trees.

Numbers of small schooners and sharpies arrive daily with fish and oysters from Core Sound, New River, Bald's creek, Hog Island, etc. The oysters are much better now than at any other time this season, and there is also an abundance of them. Shad is the principal fish on the market at present, of which there is any quantity.

There are a number of sportsmen from the North here enjoying the hunt and fishing in the vicinity. There are two or more parties in the field every day excepting when the weather is disagreeable, which, however, is very seldom. The supply of quail and ducks appears to be inexhaustible.

New Shoe Store!

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING SHOES

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc. Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

130 Fayetteville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, Over \$6,000,000.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy. The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

THE DORMITORY PLANS

For the Blind Institute
Were Selected
Last Night.

FRANK P. MILBURN THE ARCHITECT

BUILDING TO BE OF BRICK WITH
GRANITE TRIMMINGS.

65x100 Feet—Three Stories and a
Basement—Admirable Interior Arrangements—Industrial Building Approved.

Plans have been adopted for the new \$22,000 dormitory building at the Blind Institute on McDowell street. Specifications will be put in the hands of contractors for bids in a few days, and it is confidently expected that the contract will be awarded and the work under way early in May. The spring term of the institute is to be closed two weeks earlier than usual in order that work may begin in time to complete the building, at least sufficiently to admit of use, by the opening of the fall term.

The plans which have been adopted, were drafted by Mr. F. P. Milburn, of Charlotte, and were selected at a meeting of the board of directors, held privately for that purpose, at the institution last night.

There were three architects who submitted competitive plans. They were Messrs. Frank P. Milburn, Charles Pearson and A. G. Bauer, the two latter of this city.

As before stated, Mr. Milburn was the successful competitor. He arrived here with his drawings yesterday afternoon. They were all wet and much damaged, having passed through flood and fire when his office was burned in Charlotte on Sunday morning; but despite this, he was able to present very complete plans.

The main building, as planned by Mr. Milburn and adopted by the board, will be 65x100 feet three stories and a basement. It will be constructed of local brick and granite trimmings with a Romanesque treatment. The roofing will be of slate.

The basement will be equipped with a steam heating apparatus. The first floor will be divided into four dormitories. On the second floor there will be eight smaller dormitories. The two floors below will accommodate between 175 and 200 boys.

The third floor will be used as an assembly room and will have a seating capacity of about 1,000 people. It will be supplied with a roomy stage or semi-circular platform with dressing rooms and other necessary apartments in the rear. Through the center of the hall will be arranged a roller-partition, dividing the apartment in half. The right side will be used as a chapel and the left as a gymnasium. Only on special occasions, when entertainments or other public events occur, will the partitions be raised and the "main hall" opened.

There will be five stairways connecting each floor of the building, so that it will be practically impossible for children to be caught with no available place of exit in case of fire.

Upon each floor, in the rear of the building, will be bath rooms, water closets, etc. Enclosed hallways with cross ventilation, will lead to these from the main building. The bath rooms will be furnished with both spray and tub bathing apparatus.

A natural wood oil finish will prevail throughout the building.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

FOR 1897 WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 18TH
TO 23D.

Directors of the N. C. Agricultural Society
Held an Important Meeting Yesterday in
This City.

The North Carolina State Fair for 1897, will be held during October, from the 18th to the 23rd inclusive, on the State Fair grounds near this city.

As is well known, the Fair is held under the auspices of the North Carolina Agricultural Society. There was a meeting of the directors of this organization held yesterday at noon in the office of Mr. John Nichols. And it was at this meeting that the date for the Fair was decided upon. Col. Benjamin Cameron, president, and a number of the other members of the board were in attendance.

During the session President Cameron was instructed to appoint committees on premiums and for the arrangement of other details of the Fair; but these are not yet prepared for publication.

In speaking of the Fair yesterday, Col. Cameron remarked to a Tribune representative that the prospects for the success of the event were brighter than ever before and the 1897 Fair promises to eclipse that of any previous year.

The dates selected were made necessary in order to form the chain of dates for similar events in other States and will allow the presence here of attractions which could not otherwise have been secured. The special committees to be appointed by President Cameron will doubtless be made public within the next few days.

Noble Sacrifice.

Some of the members of Mr. A. M. McPheeters' class at the State prison handed him the following, Sunday, which explains itself:

State Prison.
Raleigh, N. C., March 13, 1897.
Editor Christian Herald:
Dear Sir—While reading your noble paper we have seen the account of the great and intense suffering of the starving thousands in India and our hearts go out in sympathy for them, and we only regret that we are not able to do more for their relief. We are a Roman Catholic and we are sure our chances are very poor to make money and our earnings are very small. But with cheerful hearts we cast in our little mites, asking the good Lord to direct it as a blessing to the starving people of India. Enclosed you will find the amount annexed to our names in total, which you will please forward as soon as convenient.

The following names are attached to the letter:

R. P. Willis, James Thomas, Lee Bailey, W. D. Canes, H. C. Secret, Uriah Bell, A. J. Halford, W. H. Brantley, J. T. B., T. L. C., N. M. Moore and J. M. Hargett.

GREENFRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.
WHISKEY, WINES,
Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS
FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA
CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.
Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey
OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

STRAW MATTING WEEK:

Monday, March 15th, to Saturday, March 20th.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Your choice in Straw Mattings should be made this week from our grand aggregate of new ideas. The patterns are not only new, but exceedingly artistic and handsome—the best, in fact, that could be selected from the importer's offerings for the season. The largest and grandest display of Straw Mattings ever exhibited in Raleigh. The prices are very moderate, and we make and lay them free.

CHINA.

JAPAN.

PHENIX.—A jointless China Matting, extra heavy, reversible, both sides smooth, colors fast. The best China Matting for wear. This season's price, per yard, 35c.

CLOVER.—A good contract jointless China Matting, very heavy and smooth, lays well on the floor, and wears to perfection. This season's price, per yard, 25c.

H. M.—A contract fancy China, that experience has proven will wear well. This season's price, per yard, 18c.

N. N.—A fancy China Matting, good and heavy, will go with this season's price, per yard, 15c.

RUBY.—A double woven Japanese Matting, different pattern on each side, linen warp, and lays just like a carpet. The designs are beautiful and artistic. This matting is something entirely new, never being shown in Raleigh before. It is worth your time to see this matting alone. To introduce this matting, we have made the price per yard, made and laid, 65c.

NIPPON.—A Japanese Matting tracking for halls; borders on each side, and inverted figures in the center. This is also new to this market, and a happy thought for halls. One yard wide and extra heavy, we make the price, 40c.

KIOTO.—A Japanese Matting that looks and wears like carpet. The designs on this matting are beautiful. Colors fast. This season's price, 50c.

Five hundred rolls, and hundreds and hundreds of patterns to select from—by far the greatest showing of Straw Mattings ever exhibited here. Our description of the few lines named will give you a faint idea only of the grand showing we make. You should buy now while the assortments are complete. The choice ones are sure to go first.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal—B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
Best Woodland Coal in the Market.
Lowest prices.
Prompt delivery.
Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per

quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

The Greater Berwangers.

SPRING CLAIMS YOUR THOUGHTS AND
OURS NOW.

All our improvements are not entirely completed, but they are too far along to interfere with your convenience. You will find us ready to talk spring fashions and show spring styles.

We never approached a new season so confidently. We have bettered Raleigh's best store, widened its service, raised its value-standard, lowered its price-scale. But it's Berwanger's still. The same old reliable servant of the people. Success hasn't turned our heads. Only prodded us on—kept us striving to improve. No store ever had greater encouragement; no community ever had a more complete and perfect store. There's got to be a leader, you know—a pusher ahead. Plenty of followers in our footsteps, but the strides are too long. They can't catch up. The pace is too rapid.

The betterment is in reality—not in prophecy. You can see the spring suits. They are the first in want. We can show you the latest patterns of the fashion centre—\$7.50 to \$25. Styles by the hundreds. Model suits. Largest Variety is one of the things you are sure of here; Best Value is another; Lowest Price is another. That is about all there is to satisfaction, and the satisfaction is guaranteed.

Spring Hats, Spring Suits, Spring Furnishings.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

PROCESS OF READJUSTMENT

BUSINESS AFFAIRS GETTING IN BETTER SHAPE.

Understanding the Cause of Our Troubles the First Step Toward Recovery—Benevolence the Main Spring.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, March 15.—Affairs in Wall street are still following a process of fermentation and development which, though not universally seen or understood, is steadily working towards better conditions and higher values. The truth is that people are awakening to the conviction that the last four years of depression has not been due solely to our monetary troubles, but that its causes have run deep into our whole business structure. There has been an earthquake disturbance of the general basis of business, affecting almost every form of capital and investment, and helping to produce the paralysis of production and the interruption of trade of which we have had such a sorry experience. This special underlying cause has been the extraordinary increase in plant and in the general capacity for production arising from the progress of invention within the last twenty or twenty-five years. The undue expansion of production from this cause has produced a decline in prices which affects everybody and every interest. To the wage-earning classes, it has brought many great advantages; but to the owners of large capital, it has meant a decline in the value of almost every kind of property they hold. Capital has therefore been less sought for employment and has yielded smaller returns or none at all; and its owners have been very cautious about how they employed it. Every interest has thus been smitten with stagnation, and few have understood what it meant or where to look for remedy; they have simply stood still and waited for light. Of course, this condition of things has been very greatly aggravated by the fears excited by the silver movement and by the disturbing political symptoms that have been developed by the elections. We had a similar and about equally protracted reaction following the panic of 1854, arising from similar causes; but that first shock of these earthquake disturbances was far less severe than the one from which we have been suffering since 1892.

There is plain and ample evidence that the process of readjustment of these derangements has now set in. We are beginning to understand the causes of our troubles, and that is the first sure step towards recovery. The natural process of self-cure has distinctly set in, and the kaleidoscope of affairs is forming into a new and more harmonious combination of its parts. The rate of interest has been low because capital could not earn its usual profits; and the decline in the earnings of capital is having the effect of increasing the market value of investments; that is to say, people find they have to invest a larger amount in principal in order to get a given rate of interest. This is the lesson of the hour and one which the owners of capital have now to learn; and they are beginning to perceive its force and to yield to it. The late negotiations of the Lake Shore's \$50,000,000 loan, at a rate somewhat below 3½ per cent net, is an object lesson as to this new tendency. Such a transaction, following old standards of judgment would hardly have been thought possible; and yet not only has it been promptly effected, but its real significance is rightly understood, and investors have learned the lesson that, relatively speaking, a fall in the rate of interest means a rise in the value of principal. Since that loan, there has been a marked upward tendency in good railroad bonds, which has not yet reached its maximum, and stocks must naturally follow in sympathy. This drift, I take it, is one of the most important tendencies now at work in Wall street; and I venture to predict that it will be found to exert a steady upward pressure on prices for a considerable time to come.

The European war scare has exercised a somewhat depressing influence on the stock market during the week. Towards the close, however, there has been a mitigation of that pressure. The best advice from London and the continent express entire confidence that a stage has been reached in the negotiations between the powers which insures Europe against the possibilities of war, and the foreign markets have therefore shown a general recovery of confidence. The Cuban question has ceased to be a directly disturbing influence; but the possibilities of future complications between our government and Spain are a sort of bogey in the close which the market cannot wholly exclude from its consciousness.

Wall street keeps a watchful eye upon the bearings of the coming extra session of congress, and much interest is felt in the question as to how long it may sit; for the longer the session, the larger will be the volume of imports in anticipation of the higher rates of duty to be adopted. This is a factor which has an obvious bearing on the future of the local money market and the course of foreign exchange. Judging from present indications, and from the fact that for the last twelve months the imports of merchandise have been extraordinarily light, it is to be expected that, from this time forward, the arrivals of foreign goods will be very large in volume. Already, merchants are arranging for loans in anticipation of this movement, on which they agree to pay more than the now current rate of interest. At the same time, it is quite possible that the imports may turn the exchanges against us, with the effect of causing exports of gold. Considering the largeness of our late importations of gold, such a movement would be only normal and, with our large stock of the metal, we could meet it without any strain. Moreover, by easing the foreign money markets, it would tend to encourage exports of our securities to Europe and would help revive the movement in that direction which is now temporarily held in check. Such conditions would of course tend to strengthen the money market here; but, up to a certain limit, that would be wholesome rather than otherwise, as evidencing that at last we had passed the dreary stage of stagnancy.

General trade retains the improvement recently established. Business at this center with the west especially shows healthier symptoms. There is, however, still the cautious policy of buying cautiously and frequently, instead of anticipating future wants, and an entire absence of speculation in the leading staple articles. This process is of course fatal to enthusiasm in the

markets, but nevertheless, as measured by aggregates, business will show much more satisfactory results than we have been accustomed to for the last three years. The business of the railroads is held in check by the floods, storms and bad condition of roads incident to the season; which foreshadows an increase of earnings when these obstacles are removed. Upon a survey of the situation as a whole, the balance of probabilities seems to incline to a steady rise in values, attended with reactions arising from such contingencies as special political influences.

HENRY CLEWS.

THE MISSISSIPPI TO RUN CARS.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Will Be the Beneficiaries.

The contract for electrical power from the Falls of St. Anthony was signed recently, and by the middle of the year 1897, the great street railway systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the interurban will be set in motion by the great energies of the waters of the Mississippi, says the St. Paul "Dispatch."

The development of electric power is provided for in this immense plant, to an almost indefinite extent, so that, beside moving the vast number of cars of the twin cities' street railways and interurban system, there will be a great force and energy to spare for a large number of manufacturing establishments.

More than 7,000 horse-power will be developed by the plant provided for in the contract. The thirty-first street power station in Minneapolis will be dismantled, but the one in St. Paul and the one at Third Avenue in Minneapolis will be kept in order in case of accident at the great water-power station provided for in the new plan.

When the plan is complete, as provided in the contract, by next July, there will be only one larger plant of that character in the United States, perhaps in the world, especially where the force is developed by water-power, and that is the one at Niagara Falls. In many respects the one here will be as wonderful, important and interesting as the one at Niagara. The plant itself will be the finest in the country, and in that respect will not be excelled even by Niagara, although there may be a greater force of water there at command at most times than here. About 3,000 horse-power will be sent over the line to this city for use here, while about 4,000 will be retained at Minneapolis for use in manufacturing. The entire enterprise is marvelous in conception, and will be still more marvelous in execution.

UNCOMFORTABLE, BUT NOT SERIOUS.

Strange Disease Which Visited the United States in 1812.

Do you remember of ever having heard of that remarkable physical disorder which accompanied a religious movement which swept over the United States just prior to the war of 1812? It was, in fact, a contagious nervous disease, which, for the want of a better name, was called "the jerks." An early New England writer who saw several cases refers to this most remarkable manifestation as follows, says the St. Louis "Republic."

"The jerks took their name from the fact that the whole body was affected, and that in a most singular fashion, too. The arms and legs would be thrown about, apparently by a force beyond control of the affected individual. Sometimes the head would be thrown backward and forward with great violence. Occasionally the entire body would be affected, and in such cases the victim would fall upon the ground, and flounce about like a fish out of water." The disorder soon became epidemic, frequently attacking a whole religious assemblage at one time, making no distinction between the impious and the pious. The only relief was to grasp something and hold it until the fit passed off. The disease, if such it may be called, usually left its victims badly prostrated, and in more than one instance death ensued during the attack, usually from broken necks or violent convulsions and contusions during the convulsion. The disorder lasted from about 1810 to 1815, and then gradually disappeared from the land.

From His Daughter.

"Funny thing," laughed the jovial proprietor, who was entertaining some of his prospective victims at the cafe. "The maddest man I ever saw was that same smooth-voiced old gentleman that just left us. When I first went to the northwest it was as a boomer, and the syndicate I was operating for set me up in the newspaper business. The primary purpose was to attract settlers, sell land, and give the friends of my people political control; but to get circulation I had to interest readers all over the country. One scheme in this direction was to run the spiciest personal column I could put up. There wasn't a man who came to the place that I didn't give a send off to attract general attention. I wasn't embarrassed by any regard for the facts and avoided unpleasant consequences by using fictitious names or initials. "One day this same old gentleman dropped down in our midst. I pictured him as an Adonis, a youth of the courtliest manners and most magnetic qualities. A week later he came into my little office with a look that would cause the average man to take to his heels. His face was colorless and drawn. His eyes glittered, and he ground his teeth when he was not talking. He spread a letter in front of me and then paced the floor. It was a dainty little missive with the faint odor of violets. It told what the fair writer had read in my paper and how it had filled her with a desire to know such a manly paragon. She sought a correspondence and asked for a picture. I began to laugh and chaff in order to pacify my caller, but he flourished the letter in one hand, hit the table with the other, and shouted: 'The writer of that is my daughter, sir!'"

A Dangerous Hog.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Lumber Bridge News of Thursday says: "Ex-Sheriff Hector McNeill had an exciting and dangerous bout with a vicious sow last week. He went alone to feed her near her bed in the woods full of a litter of pigs. After calling she rushed on the old gentleman most viciously, knocking him down, tearing his clothes and bruising him in a number of places. But for his heroic use of his walking cane as he lay on the ground the result might have been far more serious."

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day properly before a corporation and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,

Clerk Superior Court.

No. 413.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, herebefore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office as prescribed in chapter 315 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 315 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 21st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,

Secretary of State.

First-Class Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS

&

BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Printers and Binders,
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IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL
HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Increased Activity, With Higher Range of Prices.

MARKET FOR BONDS CLOSED STRONG

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS FEVERISH AND IN THE MAIN WEAK.

Sugar and Tobacco Fluctuating in Price—Speculation Closed Steady in Tone—Bond Sales Aggregated \$1,817,000.

New York, March 15.—The security market continues to broaden. The sales of stocks to-day aggregated 233, 515 shares. The increased activity was accompanied by a higher range of prices for the leading issues, although a number of shares for special causes failed to participate in the improvement. Omaha common making a new high record, with sales up to 62½. Big Four and the Nickel Plates, which have lagged heretofore were more, actively traded in and Nickel Plate second preferred failed 2 per cent. Northwest moved up to 110, the best of the year. Hie company is a large owner of St. Paul and Omaha common, and the recent declaration of a dividend on the latter has attracted attention to Northwest stock. Michigan Central touched par on investment buying. The upward tendency of the railway list was checked during the afternoon by a break of nearly three points in Missouri Pacific to 17½, and selling of the stock was due to a widely-circulated rumor of an impending receivership for the company. The report brought out a statement to the effect that the management contemplated no change whatever in present methods, and all interest charges will be met. The amount due on bonds up to May 1st next is \$1,500,000.

In the Grangers there was a disposition to sell St. Paul on a belief that the earnings for the second week of March will make a poor showing. The other earnings will compare with a total of \$30,545 in 1896.

The industrial stocks were feverish, and in the main weak. Sugar first rose to 11½ and later dropped to 11½ on the unfavorable schedule in the new tariff bill, and sales for lower Wall street in speculation closed steady in tone. Net changes show gains of ¼¢ per cent. outside of Sugar, Tobacco, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Rub. her common and preferred, which lost ¼¢ per cent.

The bond market was strong to-day. Sales aggregated \$1,817,000.

New York, March 15.—Treasury balances: Coin, \$131,109,438; currency, \$66,443,425.

New York, March 15.—Money on call quiet at 1½¢ per cent; last loan at 1½, and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½¢ per cent. Bar silver, 63. Sterling exchange is inactive, with actual business in banker's bills at 4.85½¢ for 60 days, and 4.87¢ for demand. Posted rates, 4.87½¢.

Commercial bills, 4.84½¢ to 4.85½¢. Government bonds firm. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. Silver at the board was dull.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil.....	12
Preferred.....	56
American Sugar Refinery.....	115½
Preferred.....	105½
American Tobacco.....	78¼
Preferred.....	105
Atchafalpa.....	137½
Baltimore and Ohio.....	52
Canadian Pacific.....	189½
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	189½
Chicago and Alton.....	165
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	77½
Chicago Gas.....	78
Delaware and Lackawanna.....	156
Erie.....	148½
General Electric.....	247½
Illinois Central.....	94
Lake Erie and Western.....	17¼
Preferred.....	67½
Lake Shore.....	169½
Louisville and Nashville.....	49½
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.....	74
Manhattan Consolidated.....	85½
Memphis and Charleston.....	98
Michigan Central.....	137½
Missouri Pacific.....	188½
Mobile and Ohio.....	20
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	67½
New Jersey Central.....	94
New York Central.....	99
New York and New England.....	37
Norfolk and Western preferred.....	27
Norfolk Pacific.....	37½
Northwestern.....	109½
Preferred.....	153½
Pacific Mail.....	26¼
Reading.....	25¼
Rock Island.....	68½
St. Paul.....	78¼
Preferred.....	137½
Silver Certificates.....	63¼
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	28½
Preferred.....	80
Texas Pacific.....	9½
Union Pacific.....	7
Wash.....	65½
Preferred.....	153½
Western Union.....	84½
W. and L. E.....	1½
Preferred.....	5½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A.....	104½
B.....	104
C.....	96
Louisiana B. 4's.....	97
North Carolina 4's.....	102½
6's.....	124
Tennessee new set. 3's.....	78
Virginia 6's, def.....	84½
Virginia T. R. S.....	6
Virginia T. D. R.....	62½
United States 4's reg.....	111¼
Coupon.....	113½
2's.....	95½
Southern Railway 5's.....	90
Coupon.....	25½
Preferred.....	103½
South Carolina 4's.....	103½
United States new 4's Dec.....	123½
Coupon.....	123½

New York, March 15.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼; net receipts, 410; gross, 4,401; exports to Great Britain, 3,200; to France, 892; to the continent, 3,575; for-

warded, 1,542; sales, 537, all spinners; stock (actual), 249,151.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 10,127; exports to Great Britain, 3,200; to France, 892; to the continent, 11,492; to the channel, none; stock, 789,940.

Total since September, 1st: Net receipts, 6,075,510; exports to Great Britain, 2,639,297; to France, 587,244; to the continent, 1,622,913; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Liverpool, March 15.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Demand, fair; American middling, 3 31-32. Sales, 10,000; American, 8,600; speculation and export, 1,000; receipts, 3,000, all American. Futures opened quiet; demand moderate. American middling, 1 m. c.—March, March-April, April-May, 3.57@3.58; May-June, June-July, July-Aug., 3.58; Aug-Sept., 3.58; Sept-Oct., 3.59@3.61; Nov-Dec., 3.46@3.45; December-January, 3.44. Futures, quiet. Tenders, 700 bales new docket and 500 bales old.

Liverpool, March 15.—4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, 1 m. c.—March, March-April, April-May, 3.56½; May-June, June-July, July-Aug., 3.56½; Aug-Sept., 3.57½; Sept-Oct., 3.58½; Nov-Dec., 3.45½; December-January, 3.44½. Futures closed firm.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling..... 7
Good middling..... 6½
Strict middling..... 6½
Middling..... 6½
Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 81 bales.

New York, March 15.—Flour—Flour dull; winter wheat, low grades, 2.30@2.35; fair to fancy, 3.25@4.50; patents, 4.60@5.50; Minnesota clear, 3.40@3.50; straight, 3.40@3.50; patents, 3.40@4.50; low grades, 2.30@3.30; ungraded red, 70¢; 4's, options advanced, ¼¢; declined, ½¢ on realizing; raised, ¼¢, closing firm at ¼¢ cent over Saturday, with trading more active. No. 2 red, March 8½¢; May, 7½¢; July, 7½¢.

Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2, 29½¢ elevator; 30½¢ afloat; steamer mixed, 28.

May, 30; July, 31½¢.

Oats—Dull, steady; options easier, dull; May, 21½¢; spot, No. 2, 22; mixed Western, 21¢.

Wool—Firm; domestic fleece, 16 to 23; pulled, 18@31; Texas, 7@12.

Beef—Steady; family, \$9@10.50; extra mess, \$7@8.

Beef Hams—Firm, \$19.

Thorced Beef—Quiet, steady; city extra India mess, 13@14.

Pick Meats—Firm; moderate demand; cured bellies, 5 cents; shoulders, 5¼¢; hams, 8½¢.

Lard—Strong, slow; western steam, 4.45; city at 4.10; May, 4.60 nominal; refined, quiet; continent, 4.75; South American, 5¢ compound, 4½¢.

Corn—Strong, moderate demand; mess, 8.75@9.25.

Butter—Fancy firm, fair demand.

Cotton-Seed Oil—Dull; crude, 20¢; prime, 23½¢.

Rosin—Dull, strained common to rough, 1.65.

Turpentine—Easy.

Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 6; Japan, 4½¢.

Molasses—Steady, quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 26¢.

Peanuts—Quiet; fancy hand picked, 3½¢.

Coffee—Unchanged to 5 points up; March, 8.60; May, 8.60; July, 8.65; September, 8.70; December, 8.70. Spot rice dull, weak; No. 7, 9¼¢.

Sugar—Raw, firmer; quiet. Fair refining, 2½¢, refined active, firm; off A, 41-16½¢; standard, A, 43¢; cut loaf, 5; crushed, 5; granulated, 4½¢.

Freights to Liverpool—Market quiet, steady; cotton by steam, 17½¢; grain by steam, 2½¢.

Chicago, March 15.—The leading futures today were as follows:

WHEAT—Opening..... Closing
March..... 72½¢ 73
May..... 73½¢ 74
July..... 72½¢ 72½¢
September..... 69½¢ 70½¢

CORN—
March..... 23½¢ do.
May..... 24½¢ 24½¢
July..... 25½¢ 25½¢
September..... 26½¢ 26½¢

OATS—
March..... 16½¢ 16½¢
May..... 17½¢ 17½¢
July..... 18½¢ 18½¢

PORK—
May..... 8 82½¢ 8 82½¢
July..... 8 75 8 75

LARD—
May..... 4 25 4 30
July..... 4 35 4 37½

RIBS—
May..... 4 62½ 4 72½
July..... 4 70 4 75

Flour quiet firmer, unchanged. No. 2 spring, 72½¢ to 73½¢; No. 2 red, 83½¢ to 84½¢; No. 2 corn, 23½¢; No. 2 oats, 16½¢. Mess pork, 8.70¢ to 8.75¢; lard, 4.20¢ to 4.25¢. Short rib sides, 4.00¢ to 4.05¢. Dry salt shoulders, 16¢ to 17½¢; short clear sides, 4.75¢ to 4.87½¢. Whisky, 1.17.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Chicago, Ill., March 15th.—Wheat.—There has been about an equal division of damage reports and denials in the market to-day, which have caused a very nervous feeling among traders. Through Kansas and Nebraska there seems little doubt but that the crop is in excellent condition, owing to the wet weather during the winter in that locality, which, on account of the nature of the soil, is beneficial to the growing wheat, and freezing weather, without snow protection barely ever causes injury, providing the ground contains sufficient moisture. It is quite likely that when the bureau report for Kansas is published it will be bearish. Conditions in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky are not so favorable, but we believe it is too early to estimate the damage done. The market has been firm the entire session; news was in favor of holders. The visible decreased 1,319,000 bushels, there was a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels and a decrease in the English visible of 600,000 bushels. The Liverpool market closed rather disappointing, considering the advance here on Saturday. Spot wheat was quoted unchanged, futures ¼ to ¾ higher. This, however, was more from offset by an advance in Paris equal to about 2 cents per bush-

el, owing, it is said, to damage in that country. Clearances were not large. World's wheat shipments to Europe showed some increase over last week, the comparison being 3,687,000 bushels against 2,811,000 bushels, the increase coming from the Russian and Danubian ports.

Corn.—In corn there has been quite a large trade, changing from May to September. Parties who were sellers of oats were also sellers of corn. There was an increase of 418,000 bushels in the visible supply.

Oats.—Have been weak, with local traders the best sellers. Receipts continue large, the visible decrease 295,000 bushels.

Provisions.—Provisions have been very strong. Brokers supposed to be acting for a large packer were the best buyers. There was also quite an active toudie trade. Receipts of hogs were light.

New York, March 15th.—The stock market, while showing some features of irregularity, showed increased strength, breadth and variety. The realization of profits at the advance was checked and the influence of several declines in special issues was not felt on the general list. The Vanderbilts continued to be the most buoyant. The shares of the corn carrying roads were irregular, but St. Paul showed decided firmness for a time. The tendency upward of the railway list was checked by a report of a 2 per cent. in Missouri Pacific, ascribed to the effect of a newspaper attack, challenging the interest paying power of the company. Western Union and Manhattan were barely steady in sympathy, though they showed later improvement. In the industrial Sugar declined over 1 per cent in anticipation of an unfavorable schedule in the new tariff bill. Rubber stocks again suffered sharp declines on reports of trade and personal agreement. The market closed generally strong and higher.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, March 15th.—The trading in cotton to-day was moderately active, but in the main of a professional character. Early in the day prices advanced 5 to 8 points. The weather bureau issued a river bulletin, which showed that the Mississippi river at Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans was above the danger line and still rising. At Vicksburg the river was very close to the danger line and rising. At St. Louis the water was considerably lower than the danger line and falling. This bulletin caused a rally in Liverpool after a weaker opening there and a rise in the market. Port receipts were light, spot markets moderately active and higher. Shorts covered. Before the close part of the improvement was lost on realizing, but the tone remained firm. The market closed at an advance of 3 to 4 points, with sales of 7,700 bales.

New Orleans advanced 10 points, but lost part of the advance. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there opened 1 point lower, but rallied and closed firm at a net advance of ½ to 1 point higher.

The Bombay receipts for the week were 25,000 bales against 33,000 in the same time last year. Manchester was quiet. The port receipts were 10,127 bales, against 14,529 last week and 9,925 last year. Thus far this week 21,731 bales, against 27,558 thus far last week. The export from the ports to-day was:

New Orleans exports to-morrow 6,000 to 6,500 bales, against 4,554 last week and 7,217 last year. Houston expects 3,000 to 3,200 bales, against 928 last week and 498 last year. St. Louis 260 bales against 4,003 last week and 2,603 last year. Houston 937 bales against 4,300 last week and 1,274 last year. Augusta 211 bales against 505 last week and 629 last year.

Spot cotton here was firm and unchanged. Sales of 537 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7¼ cents against 7½ cents last week.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Racing Cockroaches.

Journal.

Racing cockroaches is the latest device of the prisoners who are languishing in the Turkish prisons. These men are locked up for indefinite terms, often not knowing themselves what are the crimes of which they are accused, and in many instances being entirely forgotten by the officials as soon as the doors of the prison have closed upon them.

The prisoners perform no work, and are given considerable freedom if they have friends who supply them from the outside with money. In this way the prisoners meet daily in the halls and corridors of the prison of Constantinople. Here they discuss the news of the day, smoke and read, and do what they can to while away the dreary hours.

The prisoners are overrun with cockroaches. The more intelligent of the prisoners make friends with these insects.

Infinite patience is required to train a cockroach. But to a man to whom time is nothing, like these Turkish prisoners, who may spend years behind the bars without coming up for trial, can easily afford to undertake the difficult task of educating a cockroach in the way he should go. Only the wealthy prisoners can do this, for by bribing the guards they are enabled to secure bread crumbs and pieces of sugar, which are eagerly sought for by the cockroaches.

By enticing a number of cockroaches into his cell every day, one of the prisoners discovered that they were possessed of rare intelligence and could easily be taught, if they were propitiated with molasses. After a few weeks' work he astonished his friends in the prison by bringing out for their edification a corps of trained cockroaches.

The cockroach fever at once spread all through the prison. Every man who could beg or buy molasses began to train a company of cockroaches. It was found to be a most diverting and exciting pastime.

When the prisoners met daily they recited the feats of their pets, and reported the progress they were making in teaching them new tricks. Out of this grew the cockroach race. Two of the most highly trained cockroaches were pitted against each other, and the prisoners ranged themselves on either side of the corridor to watch the race.

Bets were made of pieces of tobacco and leaves of bread, and great excitement arose among the onlookers as the new and novel contest was started. The prize for which the cockroaches raced was a small platter of molasses.

The owner of each insect prodded him with a piece of straw. As the cockroaches raced along the floor the excitement among the prisoners and jail-masters increased to fever heat. The insect had been so well trained that they deviated

neither to the right nor left, but kept straight ahead, as if they were on rails.

The one that was beaten lost the race, because he stopped to scratch his leg. The race between these two cockroaches was the most exciting event that has occurred in the Central prison of Constantinople since Armenians were cut down in the corridors there a year ago. The prisoners at once started training cockroaches, and new races occur on the floor of the prison several times each day. Thus is afforded a welcome break in the monotony of the lives of the prisoners.

What It Costs to Cable.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Few persons who have not experienced with telegraph tolls appreciate the expense of cable communication. Cable rates are so much per word, instead of per message of ten words, and the figures are very much higher.

Messages to England, France and Germany cost 31 cents per word from Chicago. Belgium's rate is 36 cents; Holland and Italy, 38 cents; Austria, 40 cents; Greece, 44 cents; Egypt, 62 cents; Switzerland, 36 cents; Sweden, 45 cents; Turkey, 34 cents and 55 cents; Russia, 49 cents.

The Cuban war has greatly increased the volume of telegraphic business in the West Indies. The lowest rate is 40 cents per word for messages to Havana and Cuba; points are higher, and no town in the West Indies outside of Cuba can be reached for less than \$1.05 per word. Messages to Porto Rico cost \$1.85 per word.

Central American rates range from 50 cents (Guatemala) to 75 cents (Costa Rica and Nicaragua). South American rates take a big jump upward. Brazilian messages cost from \$1.35 to \$1.87 per word; British Guiana points cost \$2.17.

Communication with Australia is expensive. Queensland reaches the highest figure, \$2.52 per word, while South and West Australia rates are \$1.47. Messages to China cost \$2.02 per word and the same figures apply to Korea. Japanese rates are \$2.27 per word; Java \$1.53; Formosa, \$2.27; India \$1.20; Madagascar \$2.51; Siam \$1.41.

African rates are low for points along the Mediterranean and highest along the West coast. Algeria can be reached for 35 cents per word, the minimum rate for the dark continent. East African rates are \$1.54 and \$1.64, while South African points range between \$1.50 and \$1.70. West African points as a rule range above \$2, while it costs \$3.02 to send a word to Massamedes from Chicago—more than to reach any other telegraph station in the world direct. However, a message to Basuto or Basuto costs the Chicago sender \$1.19 per word to Jask, Persia, and \$1.76 extra for special dispatch boat line from that point.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

When a girl really doesn't believe a thing a man says she never tells him so.

A woman does the most flirting before she is married and a man does the most afterward.

After a girl has once been told that she has an intellectual expression she always feels abused when she has to darn stockings.

When a girl wants to know how she looks she stands in front of the looking glass at the angle that makes her neck seem prettiest.

The woman who carries a volume of the street-car is generally the one who reads herself to sleep with one of Ouida's novels.

When a man stops and looks into a shop window at a lot of pretty lace things he's all right. It's the man that pretends not to notice that knows too much.

The man never was a married woman who would admit that no other man ever asked her.

Love is like mush. It has lots of nourishment, but nobody but a pig likes it without molasses on it.

Half of the female suffrage women you meet on the street have husbands and the other half never will have.

A girl is never really in love with a man until she thinks of him when she says her prayers at night.

A woman can never be very bad after she has once learned that her little child measures its ideas of God by her.

There isn't anything more pitiful than when a woman gets an idea that the gas company is cheating her and sets out to watch the meter.

The President's Walk.

Charlotte Observer.

President McKinley took a long walk through the streets of Washington just before dusk last evening and was cheered several times along the way.

We have an uncommon sight in the President swinging along in this Democratic fashion, for Mr. Cleveland seldom, if ever, walked through the streets, and not since Grant's time had Washingtonians seen a President joining in the general throngs along the thoroughfares.—Washington Post.

That was something we had expected of Bryan in the event of his election, and we congratulate President McKinley that he has the good sense to break the trammels of an absurd custom of seclusion. Doubtless there are many who will sneer at it and call it demagoguery and the like, for there is a considerable element in this country which invests the national executive with a sacrosanct character and would like to see him hold himself high above the contamination of the populace; but there are very sound reasons for the innovation.—Columbia State.

We do ourselves a wrong in a feeling of admiration for the President for disregarding the long-observed presidential custom of seclusion. It is to be hoped that unconscionable office-seekers and ever-recurring cranks will not necessitate Mr. McKinley's discontinuance of his afternoon constitutional.

He (furlously): "It's an outrage for that paper to publish such statements about me!"

She (weeping): "And such a picture of you! Oh, Henry! Such a picture of you!"—Puck.

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TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned.
Newly Furnished.
And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY

